G. R. S. App. F. IX-4]

1942-3 (War)

W File No. 229-42

Serial Nos. 1 to 3.

Previous References.

Later References.

P-163)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. Three only.

Part B for May 1943.

SUBJECT.

National Defence Council.

A. J. Krishnan.
29.5.43.

2965/W 2967/W Papers regarding National Defence Council.

Continuation Sheet. 2968/W File No. / Current No. 229 of 42-3. Page.

1	From The Private Secy to H.H. D.O. No P.H. 276 dt 4th April 43 forwg ct papers regarding ct National Defence Council for record in this office.
2	D.O. No P.H. 277 d 4th April 43 forwg copy of letter from Mr. Ct Lovett & ct Chinese Ministry of Information.
3.	D.O. No. P.H. 276 d 10th April 43 forwg copy of ct Hon'ble ct Revenue Member's letter enclosing copies of ct papers circulated to ct members of ct National Defence Council as ct endorsers.

The papers may perhaps be submitted to ct Ministers for perusal and ct records if approved. Submd for orders.

Pl 17/2
15/4

Minute (Old Law)

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W229-42-1. 2967

4/4/43

PRIVATE SECRETARY MYSORE

Ballabrooie,

Bangalore,

4th April, 1943.

(Ro. PH 276/Encls: 5
42-43

My dear Mr Madhava Rau,

I am desired to send herewith the following papers regarding the National Defence Council for record in your office with the other papers on the same subject.-

1. Letter No.R.F.2-42/G&A, dated 28th February 1942, from the Hon'ble the Resident, sending four pamphlets giving information about recruitment to the Army services.

2. Letter No.R.F.2-42/G&A, dated 15th May 1942, from the Hon'ble the Resident, sending copy of a statement made by the Hon'ble the Member for Indian Overseas to the meeting of the National Defence Council at its session held in April 1942.

3. Letter No.R.F.2-42/G&A, dated 6th June 1942, from the Hon'ble the Resident regarding railway accommodation for members of the National Defence Council when they travel to attend the meetings of the Council.

4. Letter No.F.113/1941, dated the 10th June 1942, from the Hon'ble the Resident giving notice of the date of the 5th Session of the National Defence Council.

5. Letter No.R.F.2-42/G&A, dated the 25th June 1942, from the Hon'ble the Resident sending a pamphlet regarding recruitment

W229-42-1. 2967

W

Ballabrooie,

Bangalore,

4th April, 1943.

(RO. PH.276/Encls:5
42-43

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I am desired to send herewith the following papers regarding the National Defence Council for record in your office with the other papers on the same subject.-

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5. Letter No.R.F.2-42/G&A, dated the 25th June 1942, from the Hon'ble the Resident sending a pamphlet regarding recruitment

to the Indian Navy.

Yours sincerely,

K. Shanmukham Chetty

Pradhanasiromani
N. Madhava Rau, Esq., C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore.

Ans'd 4.4.43

D.O.
No.R.F.2-42/G&A.

THE RESIDENCY,
BANGALORE.
28th Feby. 1942.

My dear Maharaja Sahib

In the course of the discussion which followed the statement made by Vice-Admiral Sir H. Fitzherbert to the National Defence Council on the 1st December 1941, it was suggested that the qualifications prescribed, the nature of the training given and the service conditions and prospects for both officers and men now required for the Navy should be made available to all Members of the National Defence Council. His Excellency the Crown Representative has therefore asked me to send your Highness the enclosed

1. Information Pamphlet.
2. Recruiting Pamphlet and its amendments.
3. R.I.N.R. & R.I.N.V.R. Pamphlet.
4. Air Force Pamphlet.

copies of the papers noted in the margin.

Two other pamphlets viz. (1) 'Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve' (for other ranks) and (2) a pamphlet dealing with Naval Ratings are under preparation and will be forwarded as soon as they are ready.

Yours very sincerely,

His Highness Maharaja
Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur,
Maharaja of Mysore.

R.T

CONFIDENTIAL.

D.O.
No.R.F.2-42/G&A.

THE RESIDENCY,
BANGALORE.
15th May 1942.

My dear Maharaja Sahib

His Excellency the Crown Representative has asked me to send your Highness the enclosed statement made by the Hon'ble Member (Indians Overseas) to the National Defence Council at its Session held in April 1942.

Yours very sincerely

His Highness Maharaja
Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur,
Maharaja of Mysore.

BJ

Statement made at the meeting of the National Defence Council on the 8th April 1942 by the Hon'ble Mr.M.S. Aney.

Your Excellency, Your Highness, Begum Shah Nawaz and Gentlemen;

I propose to mention first a matter of concern to the Department of Indians Overseas which has aroused not a little public interest, namel the problem of obtaining information regarding civilian personnel in areas occupied by the Japanese. We realised immediately war broke out with Japan that this might prove a troublesome responsibility, as indeed it has, and put ourselves at once into touch with His Majesty's Government and the International Red Cross. The position, briefly, is that the Japanese Government have recognised the Swiss Government as the protecting power for British Interests in non-British territory occupied by them, as for instance, occupied China, Indo-China and Thailand. For occupied British territory there is no protecting power and this is in accordance with international usage. For instance, we ourselves do not recognise any protecting power for Italian interests in Eritrea. For the non-British territories therefore it would theoretically be possible to make enquiries through the Swiss Government and in fact an enquiry of a general nature has been made.

For individual enquiries, however, the Red Cross organisation offers better chances of success not only because of their considerable experience in dealing with matters of this nature but also because there is no inherent obstacle to their operations extending to British as well as non-British territory. Although it is true that Japan is not a signatory to the International Convention regarding the Red Cross there is reason to believe that she will generally conform to the provisions that convention so far as they affect exchange of information. The Red Cross themselves took the initiative in this matter and the Department is working in the closest touch with them. It is only right here to pay a tribute to their energy, sympathy and ready assistance. It must, however, be recognised that any arrangements for obtaining information about the civilian population will take a long time to mature and that of the

many

many thousands of individual enquiries received none but a very few are likely to receive a precise answer. The only information that has yet come through is of an entirely general nature and is to the effect that the Indian communities in Japan itself and in Shanghai are safe and not subject to undue interference.

I should add one more word on this question. We have not ignored what I may call the subterranean methods of obtaining news, by which I mean occasional individuals who escape from places like Shanghai and Hong Kong or other channels of which I can obviously not be expected to give any details. We have made efforts to collect information from these and similar sources and in a few cases have been able to pass on some meagre items. News collected in this way should I think generally be regarded as more trustworthy than what is apparently a more official source. Anything emanating from Japan must be considered seriously tainted and from what we know of Japanese behaviour in Hong Kong it would clearly be foolish to expect them to evince any humane or decent feelings to any British subject, Asiatic or European.

I shall return now to the much bigger question with which my Department is principally concerned, namely, the evacuation of Indians from Burma. I should like, if I may, to make two points clear which need to be constantly borne in mind when considering this question. The first is that the task we have attempted, and are still attempting, of removing a large population from one country to another under the geographical conditions which subsist as between Burma and India is probably unprecedented. The second is that primary responsibility in Burma has rested and continues to rest with the Government of Burma. I mention this in particular because much has been said in the press and elsewhere of the cruel hardships refugees have had to undergo and of the failure to make such provision as would at least have minimised those hardships. I am not concerned at the moment to discuss whether there was or was not such a failure. I only wish to point out that if complaints in this respect are analysed with even superficial care it becomes immediately

clear

clear that a large proportion of them cannot legitimately be levelled against the Government of India. They concern matters which are or were the direct responsibility of the Government of Burma.

Evacuation from Burma has been carried out by sea, by air and by land. Before Rangoon was bombed on the 23rd and 25th of December last year - and indeed to some extent before Japan declared war - there had been a steady though not spectacular exodus of Indians from Burma. There is reason to believe that it might have been greater but for the negotiations regarding the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement but these probably had little effect upon the departure of women and children. Exact estimates are impossible but the Indian population in Burma on the 7th December last was probably a little over 10 lakhs of whom 2 or 2½ lakhs were in Rangoon. Immediately after the bombing of Rangoon there was a great rush to get away to India by sea. We think that about 45,000 actually left by this route. There were two limiting factors, the shortage of ships and the necessity, in the earlier stages at least, of retaining Indian labour employed in essential services. So far as shipping is concerned we satisfied ourselves that every available ship was being used for the purpose and we received the greatest assistance from the military and naval authorities who placed returning troop-ships at our disposal. Some members may have seen criticisms of this evacuation by sea and no one can deny that such abuses as profiteering and corruption existed. I can state with confidence however that each such report which reached us was promptly repeated to our Agent in Burma and that he at once took the matter up with the Burma authorities. Indeed if we attempt to form a picture of what took place, the unruly crowds clamouring for tickets, the constan air raid alarms and danger to the harbour area, the disorganisation of much of the city's daily life and the necessity for seeing that women and children, to whom priority was properly given, actually obtained the passages allotted to them, the fact that as many as 45,000 were evacuated in a space of less then two months reflects great credit upon the many workers, official and non-official, Indian and European who took upon themselves the thankless and exhausting task of organising the arrangements.

Of evacuation by air I have little to say. From the outset it has been clear that this method could take away only a minute fraction of those who wish to leave. The scheme was organised entirely by the Government of Burma, the Government of India's responsibilities being to provide all available aircraft and to insist that they should be utilised by Indians and Europeans alike. Both these responsibilities they have discharged to the full. The total number evacuated by air in the course of less than a month is probably between 2000 and 2500. Excluding a private charter with which neither Government was concerned, the proportions are - or were when I last saw the figures - roughly 50% Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 50% Indian. Owing to war conditions there is a temporary stoppage of a few days in this method of evacuation; it will be resumed shortly by a new route.

In considering evacuation by land routes one factor of major importance must not be overlooked. Land communications between India and Burma, both from Bengal into Arakan and from Assam into Upper Burma have existed from time immemorial, but they have never been used by large numbers of people. Anyone who has seen the character of the country through which they pass will readily understand why. They are in fact quite unsuited to use by more than at the most a few hundred daily. Water, food and shelter are all scanty or non-existent and facilities for medical attendance meagre in the extreme. As the threat to Rangoon developed the potential importance of these backdoors became increasingly apparent not only from the refugee point of view but also from the military point of view. I need hardly point out that there must always be some difference between those two points of view and that in war time military requirements must be accorded priority. The route from Arakan into Bengal has not at any time brought this difference prominently into view, but it has its own very special difficulties. Arakan itself is cut off from the rest of Burma except by water and it is therefore strictly a land cum sea route. It involves a land track of 104 miles through mountains and jungle where water and food are scarce, then a journey of some days in small launches

or

or country craft to Akyab or some similar port, and finally a journey by sea - or alternatively by launch and on foot - to Chittagong. Our estimate is that some 70,000 to 80,000 have used this route - and it is here that the most severe casualities have occurred. I cannot give figures but I fear that the number must be very considerable. The plans made for the use of this route were sound but my information suggests a considerable breakdown in administration on the Burma side.

The route from Upper Burma into Assam involves of course a much longer journey but the natural difficulties are on the whole less. On this route however military requirements play a very important part and for this reason it has been decided that the whole road, even to a considerable distance inside Burma, should be placed under the control of a high military officer from India. It is not possible in a short space of time to give details of the difficulties experienced on this route but it will perhaps suffice if I say that for military purposes large labour forces are required and that it is essential to protect those forces from the contamination of cholera which has been emanating with the refugees from Burma. I should however like to emphasize the point that the need for affording facilities for the refugees has never been ignored although it was decided to keep the road under military control. In point of fact the first steps taken were to provide an alternative route for these unhappy people where the use of the normal route proved dangerous to the completion of important military operations. Water, food and shelter have been provided on this alternative route and it is worth mentioning that from the Burma border to rail-head in Assam no refugee need spend a pice for food, water, shelter, transport or coolies. Government bear the whole cost. Government have also provided medical attendance at every camp. The number using this road daily is now 1500 and as soon as all arrangements for rations and for dispersal in India have been completed should be raised to 3,000. Altogether some 30,000 have now reached India by this route, probably more.

Taking

Taking all evacuation routes together the number who have come away cannot now be less than 1½ lakhs. It is probably higher.

There are a number of points upon which I have not been able to touch in the course of a short statement. I should like to have given some description of the reception arrangements in India. I should have liked to describe the selfless and unremitting effort of many non-official organisations to alleviate the lot of the refugees when they reach their home country. I should have liked to give such information as we have - necessarily sketchy in place of the arrangements made in Burma by the Government of Burma, in which our Agent there has played an energetic and energising part. On these and other points I shall be glad to answer any questions which may be put to me. I must, however, before I conclude refer to one matter, namely, the complaint now frequently made that there has been discriminatory treatment in favour of European refugees. I can assure the Council that in all matters in which Government have been concerned we have constantly maintained the attitude that there may be no racial discrimination. I am not prepared to deny that in individual cases Europeans may have secured favourable treatment, though whether that has been due to their being Europeans or to their having ready funds at their disposal or to other causes I cannot say. I am not prepared to deny that in individual cases overworked officers, whether European, Indian or Burman, may have displayed irritability or have taken rapid decisions which ultimately proved wrong. But I do most strenuously deny that the Government of India in any way countenances or condones discriminatory treatment and I do most emphatically affirm that it is the constant aim of the Government of India to avoid and avert such treatment. The plight of the refugees of whatever race calls for the most sympathetic and humane consideration and I have heard of numberless cases where those more fortunate members of both races have given immediate evidence of the finest qualities in this respect. These instances are never published; it is only the black sheep that is noticed. I do therefore most earnestly entreat the members of this Council to

make

make certain of the facts and circumstances before giving credence to reports of this nature and to look if possible, for those other incidents which give the other, happier and, I believe, truer side of the picture.

----:O:----

ksln.

D.O.
No.R.F.2-42/G&A.

THE RESIDENCY,
BANGALORE.
6th June 1942.

My dear Maharaja Sahib

His Excellency the Crown Representative has asked me to send your Highness the enclosed copy of letter from the Secretary, National Defence Council No.39/42.N.D.C., dated the 20th May 1942, with enclosure.

Yours very sincerely

His Highness Maharaja
Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur,
Maharaja of Mysore,
MYSORE.

BJ

No.39/42-N.D.C.
Office of the Secretary,
National Defence Council.

From

R.A.Gopalaswami, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary, National Defence Council.

To

All Members of the National Defence Council
excluding State Representatives.

New Delhi, the 20th May 1942.

Sir/Madam,

I have the honour to state that some Members of the National Defence Council experienced some difficulties in getting railway accommodation when they came to attend the last session of the Council. In order to remove their difficulties the Railway Department (Railway Board) was approached and they have been pleased to issue instructions to the Railways a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

2. I am to request that in order to assist the Railways, you will kindly apply for reservation of the railway accommodation required by you as long in advance of meetings as may be possible - three weeks or a month would not be excessive but reminders would be desirable. I am also to request that it would greatly assist Railways if your programme, once fixed, remains unaltered.

I have the honour to be,
Sir/Madam,
Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- * * * *

SECRETARY, NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL.

No.39/42-N.D.C.

Copy with 23 spare copies forwarded to the Political Department for communication to the State representatives to the National Defence Council.

Sd/- * * * *

Secretary, National Defence Council.

No.39/42-N.D.C.

Copy forwarded to the Railway Department (Railway Board), for information, with reference to their endorsement No.1824-T.R., dated the 15th May 1942.

Sd/- * * *

Secretary, National Defence Council.

P.T.O.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

R A I L W A Y D E P A R T M E N T.

(RAILWAY BOARD)

No.1824-T.T., dated New Delhi, the 15th May '42.

Rail accommodation for Members of the National Defence Council.

The Railway Board are informed that there have been instances when Members of the National Defence Council have experienced difficulty in obtaining railway accommodation when travelling to or from meetings of the Council in Delhi. It is desired that every effort should be made to ensure rail accommodation for these Members both for their outward and homeward journeys.

2. The Secretary of the National Defence Council will advise Members to forward their applications for reserved accommodation as long in advance of meetings as they possibly can, and I am to ask that you should accept such applications and arrange for the reservations required, any existing ruling not permitting reservation prior to the purchase of tickets being made inoperative in so far as Members of the National Defence Council are concerned. It will be impressed upon Members of the Council that it would materially assist railways if their programmes, once fixed, remain unaltered.

3. A list of British Indian Members of the National Defence Council is appended, as also a list of Indian States represented on the Council.

ADDRESSED to All Class I Railways, and Jamnagar and Dwaraka and Jaipur State Railways.

Sd/- J.H.Simpson,

Deputy Director, Railway Board.

D.A. as referred to.

No.1824-T.T., dated 15th May 1942.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, National Defence Council.

Sd/- J.H.Simpson,

Deputy Director, Railway Board.

ksln

D.O.No.F.113/1941.

THE RESIDENCY,
BANGALORE.

10th June 1942.

National Defence Council
(5th session).

My dear Maharaja Sahib

In continuation of my demi-official letter No.F.113/1941 dated the 28th May 1942 I enclose a copy of a letter from the Secretary, National Defence Council, No.36/42-N.D.C dated the 28th May 1942 which is intended for your Highness.

Yours very sincerely

His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya
Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur,
Maharaja of Mysore, Mysore.

No. .36/42-NDC.
Office of the Secretary,
National Defence Council.

From

R.A. Gopalaswami, Esquire, I.C.S.,

Secretary, National Defence Council,

New Delhi.

To

All Members of the National Defence Council,
(excluding State Representatives)

New Delhi, the 28th May 1942.

Sir,
Madam

In continuation of my letter No. 36/42-NDC., dated the 8th May 1942, regarding the next session of the National Defence Council, I have the honour to inform you that the meetings of the Council will be held from 10 A.M. to 12 noon and from 3-15 P.M. to 6-15 P.M. with an interval between 4-15 P.M. and 4-30 P.M. Members will be presented to H.E. on the first day of the meeting (7th July) at 9-45 A.M. and you are requested to make it convenient to reach the Viceroy's House before that time on that day.

2. H.E. desires that such members of the Council as are accustomed to European dress should wear hot weather lounge suits when they come to attend the next session of the Council. Other members may wear such national dress as they wear on ceremonial occasions in hot weather. Military officers will wear hot weather uniform (bush shirts)

I have the honour to be,

Sir/Madam

Your most obedient servant,

R. A. Gopalaswami

Secretary, National Defence Council.

RAK

D.O.
No.R.F.2-42/G & A.

THE RESIDENCY,
BANGALORE.
25th June 1942.

My dear Maharaja Sahib

His Excellency the Crown Representative has asked me to send your Highness a copy of "Recruiting Pamphlet for Special Service Ratings of the Royal Indian Navy" with reference to my letter No.R.F.2-42/G & A, dated the 28th February 1942.

Yours sincerely

His Highness Maharaja
Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur,
Maharaja of Mysore.

ksln.

W229-42-2. 2968/W

Ballabrooie,

Bangalore,

(No. P H. 277/one 42-43) 4th April, 1943.

My dear Mr Madhava Rau,

I am desired to send herewith for your perusal, copy of letter dated the 29th March 1943, from Mr.C.H.Lowe of the Chinese Ministry of Information, who visited Mysore recently.

Yours sincerely,

H. Lumsden

4/4/43

Pradhanasiromani
N. Madhava Rau, Esq.,C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore.

Ans

Chinese Ministry of Information.
Chungking, China.

Office of the
Calcutta Director.

29, Stephen Court,
Park Street,
Calcutta.
29th March 1943.

Dear Sir,

I wish to write to thank you again for your kind hospitality during my short visit to Mysore, especially your assistance in arranging for an interview for me to pay my respects and see the Maharaja.

I came back to Calcutta on March 22nd with a much wider knowledge of India, and many good impressions of the fine work you and your colleagues have been doing in Mysore State. I hope very much that more of my fellow countrymen will be able to visit your place from now on, so that they will become better acquainted with your good work.

I have sent you a few of our publications, and I hope that they will be of some interest to you. With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- C.H.Lowe.

Amatyasiromani
T.Thumboo Chetty, Esq.,B.A.,O.B.E.,K.S.G.,
Private Secretary to H.H.the Maharaja of Mysore.

(Copy)

Ans 1.4.43

Bangalore,

4th April 1943.

7. 4.1943
M 1170 / War Connected papers.

My dear Mr. Thumboo Chetty,

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.P.H. 276 of this date along with the papers connected with the meetings of the National Defence Council and also of your letter No.P.H. 277 enclosing copy of a letter which you have received from Mr. C.H. Lowe of the Chinese Ministry of Information.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) N. Madhava Rau.

DEWAN OF MYSORE.

Amatya Siromani
T. Thumboo Chetty Esq., O.B.E.,
Private Secretary to His Highness
The Maharaja of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

M 1170/Exts

Copy forwarded to the Chief Secretary with the connected papers for record.

War.

DEWAN.

6-4-43

W229-42-3. 2965/W

Park House,
Mysore,
10th April 1943.

No. PH. 276/42-43/Ends

No. 87/Ens. 13.4.43

My dear Mr. Madhava Rau,

In continuation of my letter No. P.H. 276/42-43, dated the 4th instant, I am desired to send herewith letter No. F.113/1941, dated the 13th February 1942, from the Hon'ble the Resident forwarding copies of the papers circulated to the members of the National Defence Council and its enclosures.

Yours sincerely,

Pradhanasiromani
N. Madhava Rau, Esq., C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore,
Lake View, Mysore.

Confidential.
D.O.No.F.113/1941.

THE RESIDENCY,
BANGALORE.

13th February 1942.

My Dear Maharaja Sahib

In continuation of my secret demi-official letter No.F.113/1941 dated the 20th November 1941, I enclose for Your Highness's personal information a copy of the papers circulated to the members of the National Defence Council, which has been received from the Government of India.

Yours very sincerely

His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja
Wadiyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore, Bn Tour.

SECRET

A note by Mr. Mathews, Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India, on the Electricity position in India.

Electric Power in War time.

Electric power although used for many domestic purposes is the key to most industrial developments and it is noteworthy that in India, unlike some western countries, the development of the electric power resources has been largely to meet industrial demands for motive power. The proportion of our electric power resources devoted to domestic supply is therefore quite small.

2. My office, being primarily concerned with public electricity supply undertakings, has only partial information as to the self-contained electrical generating capacity in factories and industrial premises. Nevertheless it is fair to say that the vast bulk of India's electrical generating capacity is in power stations owned by commercial electricity supply undertakings, Provincial Government owned systems, and a few Municipal enterprises. The capital expenditure involved in the provision of this service to the public has amounted to a total of something in the neighbourhood of one hundred crores of rupees. That India's electricity supply industry has a vast field of expansion ahead of it is indicated by the following table in which a rough comparison is made between the total units generated annually in the United States, the United Kingdom and India.

Table I.

United States.	..	..	110,000 million units.
United Kingdom.	..	..	24,000 million units.
India.	..	..	2,700 million units.

3. Distribution of India's existing electrical generating capacity.

As is only to be expected in a country where vast areas are occupied by populations mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits the distribution of large scale industry is uneven and has tended to concentrate in localities having special facilities such as ports. Table II is illustrative of the distribution of electrical generating capacity in various parts of India. The figures show the total installed electrical generating capacity in public electricity supply undertakings, railways and Military Engineering Services. Owing to lack of complete data on the industrial enterprises self-contained factory generating plant is not given but to make the picture more complete the plant in the two large steel industries (Tatas and S.C.O.B.) has been included.

Table II.

Province.	Generating Plant Installed K.W.	Remarks.
Bengal.	366,000	Of this 289,000 K.W. is in the Calcutta area alone and 26,000 K.W. is at S.C.O.B.
Bombay.	310,000	

Table II (contd.)

Province.	Generating Plant Installed k.W.	Remarks.
Madras.	129,000	Of this 43,000 K.W. is in Madras city.
United Provinces.	140,000	Of this 64,000 K.W. is in Cawnpore alone.
Bihar.	111,000	Of this 70,000 K.W. is at Tata Iron and Steel Company alone.
Punjab.	97,000	
Delhi.	31,000	
Sind.	19,000	
N.W.F. Province.	16,000	
Central Provinces.	15,000	
Ajmer-Merwara, Assam, Baluchistan and Orissa.	9,000	
Mysore State.	61,000	
Travancore State.	13,000	
Hyderabad State.	10,000	
Other States.	24,000	
TOTAL.	1,354,000	

4. It will be clear from this table that the bulk of the generating capacity is concentrated in Calcutta, Bombay and Cawnpore with a substantial amount in the Madras Presidency. Most of the latter has been developed quite recently for power industries which are more widely distributed than in Bengal, Bombay and the United Provinces.

5. Planning in the Electricity Supply Industry.

The necessity for taking a long view is greater in the electricity supply industry than in almost any other. It arises mainly on account of the length of time involved in making additions to generating capacity. Another factor having considerable influence is that of planning on a sufficiently large scale. If an electricity supply undertaking merely endeavours to meet the demands of its consumers by piecemeal expansion, capital expenditure may easily be wasted since the undertaking inevitably requires further expenditure to increase the increased fault duty on switchgear and (in steam power stations) the operating costs with large generating units are much lower than with small machines. It is customary for large electricity supply undertakings to try and look ahead about ten years in an endeavour to forecast the demands for power that will be made on their systems. The time element in establishing generating capacity is particularly notable in the case of hydro-electric undertakings where extensive civil works for the provision of rock tunnels, dams and control barrages are necessary. Here the time taken to establish a substantial power station including reconnaissances of the site, planning and ordering plant and completing the civil works may be anything up to four or five years, whereas in the case of a steam power station it should not exceed three years. There is of course an inclination to proceed cautiously in the establishment of large projects for the generation of electric power on account of the

heavy capital commitments involved and the impossibility of securing a guaranteed return in the advance of undertaking the works. On the other hand it is true to say that only in few cases does the installation of new generating capacity seriously outstrip the demands for power. Indeed, given reasonably stable economic conditions, the electricity supply industry usually finds itself pressed to expand its generating capacity on account of the growth of demand.

6. Effect of war conditions on India's electricity supply industry.

It will be evident from the preceding paragraph that in January 1942 we are endeavouring to deal with a situation which should (had it been possible to do so) have been forecast in 1937-38 if the electricity supply industry was to be adequately equipped to deal with our present industrial needs. Manifestly such a forecast of actual happenings was out of the question and the situation has been aggravated by the natural tendency on the part of many undertakings at the outbreak of war to postpone their expansion schemes due to the uncertainty of the situation, the anticipated higher prices for plant, etc. Here it is as well to emphasise that the provision of generating capacity and of heavy equipment such as large transformers, switchgear etc., is entirely dependent on importation from overseas countries.

7. Import difficulties.

Not only therefore did India enter the war with her electricity supply industry uncertain as to the immediate future but any prospective expansions of generating capacity have been impeded by the fact that the manufacture of such plant involves manufacturing processes which, in war time, are pressed to their utmost capacity on heavy armaments production. In the first year of the war the period of uncertainty as to industrial demands continued and speaking generally few attempts were made to place orders. In the second year of the war undertakings began to see the necessity for further generating plant but by this time the heavy manufacturing resources in Great Britain were much more fully turned over to munitions production and His Majesty's Government required very strong evidence of the essentiality of such plant before permission could be given to the manufacturers in the United Kingdom to proceed with its construction. More recently the United States Government has been forced into a similar position and in January 1942 it may be said that heavy generating plant is now extremely difficult to secure even with strong recommendations as to its essentiality by the Government of India. It is only in recent months that the representatives in India of overseas manufacturers of heavy plant have realised the difficulties; up till quite recently their export departments had been eager to secure orders for such plant and the representatives were rather inclined to underestimate the delays and difficulties of securing materials etc. in the British Factories.

8. Consequences of the necessity for import recommendations.

Since it is necessary for each order for machinery and plant to receive a specific recommendation from the Government of India to the Governments in either the United States or Great Britain before it can be manufactured and exported to India, almost all electrical expansion is ultimately controlled by the issue of "essentiality certificates". The consequences of

refusing an essentiality application for generating plant may well be far reaching and the possibilities of industrial expansion may be unfairly limited. It will be appreciated that it is extremely difficult to foresee 12 or 18 months ahead the industrial requirements of any specific locality in the middle of a war. Although the import recommendation must clearly establish its essentiality in the prosecution of the war the power requirements after the war cannot be entirely ignored.

9. Another consequence of limiting the issue of essentiality certificates is the effect produced on the ability to expand the distribution systems. Control requires to be exercised on the expansion of undertakings in an attempt to ensure that they have sufficient reserve stocks of cable to meet emergency conditions, breakdowns etc. As all extensions to distribution systems involve the importation of plant the refusal of essentiality certificates for such equipment may involve hardship to the small scale industrial consumers. Accordingly a detailed study of their systems is necessary before deciding such matters.

10. Statistics.

It is not difficult to realise that without accurate and comprehensive statistics no effective control of expansion nor fair consideration of imported plant requirements is possible. In January 1941 there were no statistics of electricity undertakings with any Central Government agency. A small amount of data was obtained from Provincial Governments but in many cases this amounted to little more than the names of the undertakings. A prime essential at the time of the establishment of the Electrical Commissioner's Office was therefore to collect data from all the electricity undertakings, of which there are more than four hundred. This task has proved more formidable than was anticipated. It is not sufficient merely to collect information on stereotyped forms. The layout of each system needs to be studied, its course of development has to be appreciated and an understanding obtained of its consumers' requirements, if the agency charged with its control is to be of much value to the industry as a whole. With the exception of the smallest undertakings, effective contact has now been established by this office with the whole of the industry in British India and with the major undertakings in the States. It is hoped that after the war some Central Government agency will be set up to maintain a reasonably complete record of electrical statistics since the absence of such data is fundamentally a stumbling block to any attempts at planning or coordinating India's industrial future.

11. War Industry Load.

It is of interest to examine the total load imposed on the electricity supply undertakings of India by essential war industry. It will be evident, however, that to secure accurate figures would involve a most comprehensive and detailed industrial survey of the whole of India which is beyond the practicable scope of my office. It is nevertheless possible to give rough figures and these are shown in the table below.

Table III.

Industry.	Approximate Power Requirements in 1942 (Maximum Demand - K.W.)
Government Ordnance Factories (Including Expansions)	55,000
Civil Factories of first grade importance to war production (Including Railway Workshops).	132,000
Other Engineering and Allied Workshops in Calcutta, Bombay and Cawnpore.	21,000
Important Cotton Mills in the Calcutta area (i.e., only those almost entirely on war orders).	6,000
Other Textile Mills in the Bombay, Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Coimbatore and Mysore areas.	133,000
Jute Mills and Jute Presses in the Calcutta area.	67,000
Kolar Gold Fields.	17,000
TOTAL DEMANDS.	431,000 K.W.

12. It is to be noted that the whole of the industrial load in the above table is imposed on public electricity supply undertakings and, with the exception of Tatas and S.C.O.B., no industries having their own self-contained generating plant are included. Accordingly the table is of some interest in comparison with the figures in Table II.

13. Inequality of plant shortage in different parts of India.

The expansion of demands for electrical power due to industrial development during the war has tended to concentrate in Bengal and Bombay and accordingly the shortage of generating plant is more acute in those two Provinces than elsewhere. In the two big undertakings serving the cities of Bombay and Calcutta no additional generating plant has actually been installed since the outbreak of war although plant is on order. The area in India having the largest margins between installed generating capacity and maximum demand is in Madras Presidency, mostly on the Madras Government hydro-electric system. It has been noticeable that industrialists have preferred to continue their expansion in the Calcutta and Bombay areas rather than venture to the south where the present electric power resources are better placed to meet additional demands. This is not a safe generalisation if applied to small scale industries. There has in fact been a very marked development of the really small factory (needing perhaps a single ten horsepower motor) in the small towns of Northern India. These are generally served by a local company having rather inadequate resources and operating a power station equipped very often with old secondhand plant. Many such undertakings are now in considerable difficulties for lack of plant.

14. Restriction of Power Supply.

Under the Indian Electricity Act all public electricity supply undertakings are obliged to give supplies of power to new consumers on demand subject to provisions which allow a period of time in certain circumstances. Owing to the growth of demand, the shortage of generating capacity, and the extreme difficulty of obtaining imported cable, transformers, switchgear etc., restriction of new connections becomes inevitable, and to relieve the undertakings of their obligations under the Act recourse has had to be had to the Defence of India Rules. The whole question of dealing with this problem has recently been reviewed by the Hon'ble Members for Supply, Commerce and Labour in the Executive Council and it was decided to establish some means for controlling the development in the expansion of electricity supply undertakings having a wider point of view. Accordingly a new body is in the process of being established called the Central Electric Power Control Board which will work under the direct control of a Sub-Committee of the Executive Council, and of which the Secretary, Labour Department is Chairman, the Electrical Commissioner is the Technical member and representative of the ~~Defence~~ Department of Supply, while there are representatives from Defence Department and Commerce Department. The intention is that this Board should bring to bear upon the problem a more comprehensive attitude to the All-India interest and specifically that it should deal with the following matters:-

(a) The issue of electricity control orders on specified undertakings where circumstances demand a restriction on the undertaking's liability to take on new consumers.

(b) The approval or otherwise of major extension schemes or complete projects as being essential to the effective prosecution of the war.

(c) Cases involving the requisitioning of large units of generating plant for transfer to other undertakings.

(d) The issue of permits for controlled undertakings to supply consumers where the additional demand is for more than 50 K.W.

(e) Periodical advice to Provincial Government Control bodies on the working of a control order.

15. The issue of a control order on an undertaking may be necessary for one or more of the following reasons:-

(a) Insufficient capacity of generating plant to meet obligations to supply.

(b) Necessity for reserving power for some important war production load.

(c) Maintenance of adequate reserves of cable and distribution equipment to ensure security of supply to war industries and essential services.

16. Control orders are already in operation in Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, Karachi and Cawnpore. In Calcutta applica-

applications for permits to supply about 34,000 K.W. have been received and permits have been refused by my office for about 17,000 K.W. Considerable assistance in dealing with the essentiality or otherwise of these applications has been obtained from the Bengal Government. In Bombay no order is actually in force yet but the undertakings refer all large loads to me before they are accepted.

17. Before the establishment of this Board careful consideration was given to the possibility of leaving the undertakings themselves to decide which consumers should or should not be connected but it was considered that this was undesirable and that there must be some control by a Government agency to determine this question. Since there are certain undertakings where even small domestic consumers cannot be accepted due to shortage of cable and distribution equipment it is clear that the number of applications for new supplies of electricity would be far too great for a Central body to deal with them. Accordingly the assistance of the Provincial Governments has been obtained and it is intended that all applications for electricity at a controlled undertaking will be settled by a Provincial Electric Power Control body unless the demand for electricity exceeds 50 K.W. in which case it is to be referred to the Central Electric Power Control Board for a decision. Thus demands for electricity involving industry of any appreciable magnitude become a Central subject since there may be opportunities for inducing the industry to re-locate itself if plant is more readily available elsewhere.

18. Transplantation of Industry.

Until very recently no serious consideration was given to the practicability or otherwise of transplanting industry on a large scale from the more vulnerable parts of India to safer areas. His Excellency gave orders towards the end of December for a report to be prepared on this matter suggesting for the consideration of the Department of Supply that it might be possible to make active preparations either for the removal or for the understudying of a very considerable percentage of those factories and establishments now discharging essential functions in armament.

19. It will be clear from Table III in paragraph 11 that the most essential war production load in India is something of the order of 300,000 K.W. and it will also be evident from previous remarks in this memorandum that the bulk of this load is in the Calcutta and Bombay areas. To transplant this load to the Central part of India (roughly speaking between the Godaveri and the Jumna Rivers) would require the services of about 375,000 K.W. of generating capacity if allowance is made for reserves, breakdowns and plant under overhaul. If attention is turned back to Table II in paragraph 3 it will be seen that the installed generating capacity in this part of India is conspicuous by its absence and the little which is available is already well loaded. Accordingly any plan for the large scale transplantation of industry towards the centre of India meets a stumbling block in the form of a shortage of electric power and this is unsurmountable unless some three years can be spent in providing generating capacity on a substantial scale.

20. While discussing the difficulties of effecting a trans-

transplantation of industry it is of interest to compare the situation in India with that in a country such as the United Kingdom. In India our distances are very great and therefore transmission over sufficient distances to meet the problem is a heavy undertaking. Only in the Punjab, United Provinces, Madras and Mysore State are there widespread transmission net works capable of transferring power over considerable distances. In the United Kingdom on the other hand the grid system owned and operated by the Central Electricity Board provides remarkable facilities for the transfer of electric power in large blocks. There is a net work of 132 K.V. transmission circuits exceeding 5000 miles in length and the transfer capacity of each section of these lines is about 50,000 K.W. The establishment of such a system was greatly facilitated by the small size of the country and it has to be admitted that the cost of the British grid was in the neighbourhood of fifty crores of rupees. Nevertheless the existence of such a system greatly facilitates the transfer of power either when needed to service movements of industry or to effect the greatest economy in generating plant capacity by pooling all reserves. In India our larger centres of generating plant are so widely separated that there has been but little scope for inter-connection as a means of making fulle use of our existing generating capacity. Accordingly only a few small inter-connecting links can be regarded as practicable in war time.

21. Major developments in generating capacity now contemplated.

Following a suggestion by His Excellency in September 1941 a special survey was made and a telegram was despatched to the Secretary of State towards the end of November outlining the major requirements of electric power generating plant by India in the near future to carry out schemes which, in our view, were essential if proper provision was to be made for the development of war industry even as far ahead as 1944. The survey concluded that the major undertakings requiring substantial extensions to generating capacity were those in Bombay, Calcutta and Mysore State. At the time the survey was made the textile requirements (which are the outstanding features of the Bombay area) were rather over-estimated. For a variety of reasons it has since been found impossible for the textile industry to effect so large an expansion. The new estimates show much smaller deficiency in power capacity to meet a reasonable forecast of the needs and accordingly a modified scheme to supplement the Tata power resources is now under review. Nevertheless the total requirements of generating plant for these three major undertakings will involve them in capital expenditure in the neighbourhood of five crores of rupees on imported plant and His Majesty's Government have not unnaturally telegraphed for further justification for so large an expansion which, if the plant is to be supplied from the United Kingdom, would have an appreciable effect on the available production capacity in that country and therefore exert some influence on munitions output.

22. His Majesty's Government have now set up an Inter-Departmental Committee to plan orders for heavy generating plant in the electrical industry and it will be their special function in dealing with the export of heavy plant to review essential Empire and Allied requirements. This Committee is at present giving its special attention to the request by the Government of India for the allocation of manufacturing facilities to the production of the generating plant required in the three large pro-

projects referred to above. The Committee only deals with an order for generating plant if the aggregate exceeds 5000 K.W.

23. Requisitioning of electrical plant.

Requisitioning of plant from public electricity supply undertakings obviously may produce far reaching effects and to coordinate such demands for plant, whether it is to be requisitioned for defence purposes and transferred elsewhere or whether it is required to be moved to assist some less well placed undertaking, the procedure is canalised through the Electrical Commissioner's Office. An outstanding instance on the civil side has been the recent requisitioning of a 15,000 K.W. turbo alternator from Cawnpore to assist the Tata Iron & Steel Co., who had lost a large machine through enemy action and whose needs were exceptionally important to the whole of India's War Industry. On the military side the demands for plant are frequent but are usually for very small generating units. Accordingly it affects the smaller undertakings and it is noteworthy that great difficulty is being encountered in securing generating plant in this manner. It may be remarked that Defence Department have a very large number of generating sets on order but owing to sudden changes in strategic necessity exceptionally urgent demands are made from time to time and it is sometimes necessary to requisition plant so hurriedly that proper consideration cannot be given to the full consequences of its removal.

24. Government aid and legislation in expansion of generating capacity.

In many cases the electrical undertaking is willing and indeed anxious to proceed with expansion but cases are arising where there is doubt as to the need for so much power after the cessation of hostilities. In such a case the undertaking feels unwilling to spend a large amount of capital which, although it will clearly be fully utilised and secure a reasonable return during the war, might become redundant thereafter. This office is now engaged in the preparation of a financial scheme whereby Government aid can properly be given to secure the war needs of industry.

25. Apart from financial aid action may be necessary by Government in another direction. Under the Indian Electricity Act an undertaking receives a license from the Provincial Government entitling it to supply electricity for a term of years. At the end of that term the undertaking may or may not be taken over by the Provincial Government. Generally speaking it may be taken over on terms which are by no means clearly established and there is therefore a considerable element of doubt in the minds of the licensee on this all-important question of security of tenure. We have cases where part of an undertaking may be taken over many years in advance of other parts which introduces a most unsatisfactory element into the planning of orderly development. I am venturing on to a subject which is a source of strong criticism among the privately owned undertakings in many parts of India. In any modifications to Indian electrical legislation it behoves us to beware of frightening away investment of new capital in privately owned electrical enterprises if we do not first provide adequate means to secure really efficient public ownership to take its place. The policy in this respect is at present in a very fluid state and

varies from Province to Province while there is of course no Central body coordinating such matters. Electricity is on the concurrent legislative list (under the Government of India Act 1935) but to all intents and purposes it is a Provincial subject and there is no appeal for undertakings against the decision of the Advisory Boards which from time to time investigate charges made by a licensee. It is for consideration whether, if not during the war, then after the cessation of hostilities, it would not be advisable to establish some degree of uniformity particularly over the vexed question of what is a fair return on capital.

26. Air Raid Precautions in Electrical Installations.

The importance to war production of electrical plant and the difficulty of replacing it when damaged have made it necessary for special attention to be given to structural protective measures in power stations. My office has been charged with the responsibility of having these carried out and this has entailed a good deal of rather detailed planning. A special scheme has been proposed between the Central and Provincial Governments whereby a proportion of the expenditure is met out of the public funds to represent the national as distinct from the local interest in the security of electricity supply. The protective arrangements have been based on the experience gained in the United Kingdom but considerable changes in method have had to be employed to meet our different conditions, particularly on account of the high temperatures prevailing. Generally speaking the protection has been designed to meet the lateral effects of bombs exploding in the vicinity but in the largest power stations an attempt has been made to meet the consequences of a direct hit by the use of massive division walls intended to save at least half the installed plant from being wrecked.

To meet our difficulties of ventilation in India and to use the least possible amount of steel, a special system of overhead protection has been developed to resist the fall of debris such as masonry and roof structures. This was subjected to full scale tests in Calcutta and is now being rapidly introduced at the larger power stations throughout the areas now particularly susceptible to enemy air attack.

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ILS

SECRET.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING.

Notes on developments since the last meeting of the National Defence Council.

I. FILM PUBLICITY.

In the memorandum submitted by this Department for the last meeting of the National Defence Council, a reference was made to the production of propaganda shorts and to the employment of a front rank Indian Producer for the Film Advisory Board. Since then Mr. Shantaram of the Prabhat Film Company has been appointed and he has joined the Film Advisory Board from the first of January 1942. Provincial Governments and many individuals including all Members of the National Defence Council were asked to suggest subjects and themes for new propaganda shorts to be prepared by the Board. The replies received were carefully examined and after taking into consideration the resources of the Board, a programme of production for the next six months has been drawn up. It includes nearly all the suggestions sent by Members of the National Defence Council. The films produced will illustrate not only the war and India's war effort but also agriculture and industry, Indian art, architecture, folk music and dancing.

Comparison with propaganda shorts received from the Ministry of Information, Great Britain, from the Dominions and from America, showed that the technique and quality of the shorts produced either by the Film Advisory Board unit or by Indian studios were not of the required standard. With a view to improving the latter, the working and the equipment of the Film Advisory Board was brought under thorough examination. It was found that the Film Advisory Board unit was working with hired equipment, the efficiency of which varied from instrument to instrument. Often, in a single reel of 1,000 feet as many as ten different cameras were used. The unit had also to work at different studios with different personnel, and on occasion had to wait for several days before a studio or the photographic equipment were available on hire. This was found to be highly unsatisfactory and it has now been decided to buy all the necessary equipment and if possible to hire on an annual basis a studio in Bombay. This is likely to cost a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs over and above the amount of Rs. 6 lakhs a year sanctioned for the production of shorts.

II. SONG PUBLICITY.

The need for doing propaganda through songs and poems had been felt for some time. It should prove most effective in a country where for centuries the nobler emotions of the people have been developed and raised through this medium only. It has been decided to make a start in the Punjab. Khan Sahib Abulasar Hafeez Jallandhari, one of the most popular Urdu poets who has also written songs in Hindi, has been employed as Song Publicity Organiser. His duties will be to write songs in Urdu, Punjabi and Hindi, to get them written by others in other languages and dialects, to provide suitable tunes for his songs, to go out to fairs, public meetings and symposiums to sing his songs personally; to organise war publicity symposiums, to teach his songs to professional singers and to induce them to make use of them. If the experiment proves a success in the Punjab, the scheme will be extended to other Provinces.

III. PROPAGANDA UNITS.

A reference to this was made in the memorandum for the last meeting. These propaganda units will consist of paid organisers on a scale of roughly one for each Civil Division. Each organiser will be provided with a touring van equipped with a loud speaker, a talkie cinema projector, gramophone records, slides etc.; a paid lecturer and probably a paid singer will also be attached to the unit. The organiser will be responsible, in consultation with the District Officer, for all oral and visual publicity within his area. The films to be shown will be supplied by the Film Advisory Board and the speakers will be helped by Talking Points, pamphlets and other literature prepared at the Centre. The capital and recurring cost to be incurred have been worked out and an offer of 45 units was made to the Provinces on condition that if they accept the offer, the Government of India would be prepared to contribute 50 per cent. of the capital and the recurring cost. Replies have been received from several Provinces and up to the time of writing, the Provinces have accepted offers to the extent of 34 units.

IV. BURMA AND SINGAPORE NEWS SERVICE.

As a result of the initial successes achieved by Japan, false and distorted reports radiated by enemy propaganda agencies, in the absence of authentic news, began to be believed freely and these supported by the crop of indigenous rumours which always begin to breed wildly on such occasions, caused an alarm in most parts of India; in Calcutta it amounted even to a panic. Arrangements had to be made to prevent the spread of unconfirmed reports and to counter wild rumours. On the positive side, it was considered essential to provide to the press a flow of authentic news from Burma and Singapore. Steps were taken to monitor the Burma and Singapore radio news services, to prepare a summary and to supply it to Reuters and to the All India Radio. Reuters are using the summary now in their daily messages and the A. I. R. use it in their daily news services.

V. POSTER PUBLICITY.

For A. R. P., recruiting and war loan propaganda, the need of poster publicity had already been realised. It now appears that there are other activities in regard to which it is necessary to prepare the people before any new restriction or control over their day to day requirements is imposed by Government. For instance, people must be prepared by carefully graduated dozes of publicity before a new petrol rationing order is introduced. Similarly, all orders imposing restriction or resulting in curtailment in the consumption of food or clothing, or orders imposing control on prices, measures which are likely to become necessary in future, should be preceded by publicity designed to prepare the people. Otherwise, if they are allowed to come as a complete surprise, they are likely to cause a serious deterioration in public morale. Posters and advertisements, in addition to other media of propaganda, are very suitable for this kind of publicity. It is proposed to set up an organisation at the Centre which will be responsible for obtaining timely indication from each Department as to the measures to be taken by them and for planning poster and other visual publicity in advance.

VI. PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.

The Bureau has been distributing on an average about 500 photographs every month to newspapers and publicity organisations abroad. These photographs were duplicated at the Photographic Section of the Central Publicity Bureau, Indian State Railways. When this Section moved away to Calcutta, it was necessary for the Bureau to place orders with local

photographers in Delhi and Simla. The work done by private firms was expensive, of inferior quality and subject to delay. The Bureau is now setting up a photographic section with a staff of a Supervisor, a Photographer and two Dark Room Assistants. This photographic section is expected to start work by the middle of February. It will turn out better prints in larger numbers and will feed all important publications, official and non-official, throughout India with photographs.

VII. BROADCASTING.

The following new arrangements have been made by the All India Radio since the last meeting of the National Defence Council:—

In view of the recent developments in the Far East, All India Radio has increased its monitoring activities. American stations (as far as they can be received), Chungking, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Batavia and Tokyo are being regularly monitored since the 9th December 1941.

Arrangements for broadcasting messages to Indians in the Far Eastern countries from relatives in India as well as reassuring messages from prominent Indian citizens have been made. Similar messages from Indians in the Far East are also being suggested to friendly broadcasting organisations abroad.

Messages from the Indian Contingent in England broadcast by the BBC are relayed by the Delhi and Lahore Stations of All India Radio twice a week.

A. R. P. talks are being broadcast every day from the Calcutta Station. Similar programmes are being arranged from other Stations as and when necessary.

NEW DELHI;

January 13th, 1942.

GIPD—S2—(S)351NDC—20-1-42—100.

SECRET.

Memorandum on the Control of Prices of Foodstuffs.

At the first meeting of the National Defence Council the Government spokesman referred to the general policy so far adopted by Government in the matter of controlling the rise of the price of foodstuffs and explained the measures that had been taken up to that time. The Government of India had in close consultation with Provincial and State Governments arrived at certain conclusions regarding the methods of price control. It was decided that where a commodity was of an all-India character, the wholesale prices in the primary wholesale markets should be fixed by the Central Government and that the retail prices both in the secondary markets at Provincial or District Headquarters and in the retail markets in the mufassil should be fixed by the Provincial or State Governments concerned. In fixing the prices in the primary wholesale markets the Central Government will take into consideration the fact that before the outbreak of the war prices of agricultural commodities were in a depressed state. In fixing the retail prices the Provincial Government will take into consideration the charges for transport and other incidental expenses and profits of the secondary wholesale dealers and of the retail dealers. Where a may product was of purely local circulation and did not enter into the interprovincial trade, the local authority was given complete powers to regulate the prices both in the wholesale and in the retail markets.

2. Since the beginning of the outbreak of the war, the Central Government has taken the power to fix the price of kerosene, both superior and inferior, at the main ports in India. These prices are fixed in consultation with the oil companies once every six months and generally during the period of six months the prices are not disturbed. The local Governments are informed about these prices and the responsibility of following up these prices in the retail markets is that of the local Government.

3. During the first two years of the war, the course of prices of foodstuffs, though tending to rise and occasionally inclining to steep advance, had kept within certain limits generally speaking and the Central Government has contended itself with watching the movement in wholesale markets and giving information to Provincial Governments regarding such prices. Since September, however, the prices of certain commodities have steeply advanced and, in consultation with Provincial Governments at the last Price Control Conference in October, the Central Government have taken powers to control such advance.

4. The price of wheat moved rapidly upwards in the month of October and Government issued a warning to the public that the maximum price would not be allowed to go beyond Rs.4/6/- a maund. In spite of this warning the price continued to move up owing to speculative tendencies in the market till it reached the very high level of Rs.5/7/- a maund in the Lyallpur market in the beginning of December. The Central Government had then to step in and fix the maximum price of Rs.4/6/- per maund for wheat in the wholesale markets of Lyallpur and Hapur and suggested to local Governments that retail prices might follow this wholesale price. During the month of November and in the beginning of December prices of other commodities showed a tendency to sharp rise in sympathy with wheat all over the

country and emergency powers were delegated to local Governments to control the prices in the local markets. The effect of controlling the price of wheat statutorily and penalizing any sales - whether spot or forward - above the control price was to bring about a gradual decline in the prices of all other cereals which had advanced in price in sympathy with wheat.

Rice, the other main staple foodstuff, had not advanced to the same extent in price. The problem here has been more of adequate supply in certain regions and a consequential rise in price in those regions than a general advance in price all over the country. Moreover, the entering of the new crop into the market has brought about a reduction in the prices, but the situation is being carefully watched. The current price of rice per maund in the Calcutta market is Rs.5/3/- as against the price of Rs.3/12/- pre-war showing an increase of 38% over pre-war levels. This may be compared with the price statutorily fixed for wheat which is 100% above pre-war level. At the next Price Control Conference with the representatives of Provincial Governments it is proposed to consider the question of fixing the maximum wholesale price for rice and the more important question of the proper distribution of rice to various consuming centres.

There are certain other commodities, not foodstuffs, whose prices are either being controlled or alternative arrangements are being made so as to make cheap products available to the poorer sections of the community. The first of these main essentials for the poorer section is, of course cloth. The price of cloth was advancing rapidly since July last year. The increased demand by the Defence services on textile goods and demands from the export markets had combined to force up the prices of textile goods and there was a sudden advance in prices both of textile goods and of yarn in the latter half of last year. The question of producing certain standard types of cloth for the poorer sections of the community was considered in consultation with Provincial Governments who met at a conference in October and later a plan has been evolved with the advice of textile manufacturers for the production of such standard types of cloth. These types of cloth will be normally those which are now worn by the poorer sections of the population and will not indicate any violent departure either in texture or in appearance from such cloth. The textile mills have agreed to supply these cloths in adequate quantities at prices which represent a <u>minimum profit</u> above the cost of production. The question of how this cloth should be distributed to the section of the community which needs it is now under consideration. Certain recommendations have been made by the members of the Textile Panel who advised the Government on the subject, and these recommendations will form the basis of discussion with representatives of the Provincial and State Governments who will meet in conference in the first week of February.

Similarly with reference to yarn, the problem became acute in the latter half of 1941 both from the point of view of the price at which yarn could be obtained and from the point of view of the availability of adequate amount of yarn for the numerous handloom weavers spread all over the country. The problem of yarn supply has been a particularly difficult one to deal with, but the cooperation of the textile industry has been forthcoming and as a result of a conference which Government held with representatives of the manufacturing interests recommendations have now been made which will result in the proper distribution of adequate quantities of yarn to the handloom weavers all over the country and making it available at reasonable prices. These recommendations also it is proposed to have considered at the

Price Control Conference of representatives of Provincial and State Governments.

5. It may be mentioned here that while the prices both of cloth and yarn rose steeply from August to November, there has been a distinct fall since the middle of December. The Far Eastern situation and the dislocation, on a big scale, in the Calcutta market and, on a smaller scale, in the Madras and Bombay markets have resulted in a fall in price of both these commodities. Stocks both of cloth and even more of yarn which were held by speculators have been disgorged on the market, the speculators being anxious to convert the stocks into ready cash at any price. The position has therefore eased but Government are perfectly certain that this situation should not be regarded as of any permanence and are therefore ready with proposals for the production of standard cloth and of distribution of yarn at proper prices.

6. Recently Government have issued orders fixing the maximum price of Indian manufactured paper. This has been possible after prolonged negotiations with the paper manufacturers, and it is gratifying that the manufacturers have almost unanimously agreed to the prices at which certain kinds of Indian manufactured paper have been fixed. These prices have been so worked out that at every centre in India where there are wholesale dealers a uniform price will prevail and the task of local authorities in controlling the retail price is, to that extent, made easier.

7. Coal is a commodity which both from the industrial point of view and from the point of view of civil consumer has to be obtained at reasonable prices. In the month of December the price of coal advanced steeply and the domestic consumer found that he was not in a position to get coal at reasonable prices. The problem is extremely complicated. There has been no advance on pithead prices and coal raisings have been sufficient to meet the demand, but the shortage of wagon supply and the demand by certain industries which are on war orders have combined to complicate the issue involved in the solution of the problem. A Special Officer has been appointed to examine these questions and his report has just been received. Meanwhile, as a temporary measure certain Provincial Governments were delegated powers by the Central Government to exercise control over coal prices. This power could only be delegated to Governments in whose areas coal fields exist and could only be exercised over a limited period.

8. Though the above review may give the impression that the problem of price control is a simple one and that all that is required by the Central Authority is to fix the maximum prices of certain articles, it will be clear that many other factors are involved and that the solution is not as straightforward as it looks. The fixing of wholesale prices and the authorisation to local Governments to control the retail markets will not enable the consumer automatically to get his foodstuffs at such prices. The problem of transport enters very largely into the consideration of the question of price control. It has been made clear by the Railway Board that the pressure on the Railways is acute at present both in the carrying of passenger traffic and even more in the carrying of goods traffic. Very often an increase in price in certain areas is due to lack of adequate supplies of the commodity rather than any inherent and general

rise in the price level itself. The regulation of traffic both with reference to the kinds of goods that have to be carried and the destination of these goods is necessary and Government are now engaged in the task of considering proper methods for regulating this traffic. In this memorandum which relates to price control, all that is intended to be done is to bring out the bearing of this problem on the satisfactory handling of the price control problem. A second element which enters into the question of soaring prices of commodities is financial in its nature. An expansion of the currency has a bearing on the prices of all commodities including foodstuffs. The large purchases that are being made by His Majesty's Government in this country and by other Governments represented in the Eastern Group Supply Council have resulted in an expansion of the currency. The note issue in January 1941 was Rs. 260 crores. The note issue at the beginning of December 1941, was Rs.347 crores. Even providing for a certain amount of immobilized currency, this large expansion has affected prices and has, to that extent complicated the task of the price controller. A withdrawal of considerable amount of this superfluous currency either by investment in Defence loans or by other methods of saving would ease the position and make the price control problem more tractable. In conclusion, it has to be frankly stated that the country is rapidly moving towards the stage of more and more control of the prices of various commodities, both primary and manufactured, which are an essential need for the largest sections of the population and that Government have in view the setting up of suitable administrative and other machinery to co-ordinate the various systems of control that have to be introduced and to make the administrative machinery as smooth as possible.

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ILS

Memorandum on the manufacture of automobiles in India.

In May 1936, Sir M. Visvesvaraya sent to the Government of India a pamphlet containing his proposals for an automobile factory in Bombay and asked for an assurance of the sympathy and support of Government to any reasonable proposals which might be put forward in this connection. In the pamphlet an indication of the kind of Government support required was given. Among others, the concessions sought were (i) 25% of the capital to be subscribed by the Government of India as a gesture of encouragement or goodwill, (ii) tariff duty of at least 50 % as a protective duty from the date the new factory is able to produce 6,000 vehicles, (iii) the purchase by Government of all the motor cars and lorries they require, (iv) refund of duty on all raw materials and semi-finished parts, (v) railway freight concessions and (vi) free land and remission of all local taxation. The Government were unable to give any assurance to a venture which had yet to be started and the proposals regarding which were so vague. An assurance at that stage was also not in conformity with the policy so far adopted by the Government with the approval of the Central Legislature. In the latter half of 1939 Messrs. Walchand & Co., of Bombay applied to the Government of India for certain assurances in connection with a scheme for the manufacture of automobiles in pursuance of a contract which they were about to enter into with an American Company. The assurances required were that the Government of India should not reduce the present level of duty on the imports of automobiles for a period of ten years and that the Government should not charge any duty on such materials and parts as were directly used in the manufacture of automobiles by the proposed factory. There was also a request that either the Bombay Government or the Government of India should guarantee interest at 3½% on a capital of 2½ to 3 crores, which would be invested in the Company, for a period of ten years. With reference to the concession regarding the waiving of import duties on raw materials and semi-finished parts, the Commerce Department requested the promoters to give an indication of the programme of their manufacture and the raw materials or semi-finished products which they intended to import year by year and with reference to which the duty had to be waived. This information was essential both from the point of view of calculating the amount of the revenue duty which had to be foregone and from the point of view of ascertaining exactly what kind of materials had to be imported duty free. There are a number of assembling plants in this country which import in a semi-finished state parts of a motor car and it is essential for the Government to see that none of these parts would be entering the country without paying the revenue duty thereon. There has never been any suggestion that the assembling of a motor car could not be done without such concessions. In spite of repeated letters from the Commerce Department there has not been a satisfactory reply either from the promoters or from their special experts on this subject. In August, 1940, the promoters, having concluded an agreement with the American Company, renewed their request for the guarantees referred to above. In the meantime, consequent on the prosecution of the war, the position had conside rably changed. Dollar resources of the Government of India were strictly limited and the import of plant and machinery and dollar resources therefor could only be justified on the basis that the industry would be considered part of the war effort. The civilian consumption of motor cars and trucks had been heavily curtailed by the imposition of import licences. The normal trade to the civil public of all the companies from America was first curtailed to 50% and later still further reduced in view of the heavy demand by the Army Authorities of cars for Defence purposes. The utilisation of large dollar resources for the establishment of a factory for what must inevitably be an assembly of the motor car during the next two or three years and what must also be useful only for civil purposes seemed to the Government of India unjustifiable.

2. The Government of India felt that unless, therefore, the

assembled cars could be utilised by the Defence Services, there was no justification for giving the assurances asked for. The Defence Department have repeatedly considered this question and they have felt that it was impossible for them to introduce new types of cars in their programme of mechanization. The cars that are used by the Defence Department are Fords and Chevrolets, neither of which was proposed to be manufactured by the promoters. Out of the total number of cars in use in the Indian Army today, 99¼% consist of Fords and Chevrolets. In these circumstances, on the 16th December, 1940, the Government of India issued a press communique on the subject of the establishment of an automobile industry, a copy of which is found in Appendix A to this memorandum. The promoters have very recently put forward a proposal for the establishment of a factory which during the war will manufacture vehicles only for the Army. They have asked for facilities for obtaining four million dollars with which they can import the necessary plant and machinery. The present request also stands or falls according as there is or not a demand from the Army for the types of vehicles which the promoters may produce. The Defence Department have re-examined the position very carefully and have reiterated their opinion that it would be extremely difficult to introduce any new types of cars. Any new type would mean the addition to their maintenance organization of some 15,000 items of spare parts; the whole of the Stores organisation would be disturbed. Such an addition would become a very definite complication in workshops nearer the fighting troops and would make the maintenance problem even more difficult and complex. So long as the supply of the present types of cars is assured, the Defence Authorities feel that there is no justification for introducing new types into the Army. In these circumstances the question of an automobile industry at the present stage can only be viewed from the point of view of war effort, and so long as the Defence Authorities feel unable to introduce a new type of car, it will not be possible to encourage the establishment of this industry. It may be added that Government have indicated to the promoters that they are prepared to consider sympathetically the question of maintaining the level of duty at present imposed and they are also considering what Customs concessions may be given when the scheme has passed beyond the stage of an assembly plant and when parts are being manufactured in the country.

3. Finally, it is necessary to point out that the lease/lend provisions cannot be availed of for the establishment of an industry which is not directly connected with the war effort. Government have been approached by another Indian Company for facilities of dollar exchange for the establishment of an automobile factory. This Company has not asked for any other concessions from Government except dollar resources. The same difficulty has presented itself in the granting of dollar resources to this Company. The American Authorities are very strict in the way the lease/lend provisions are being utilised by any country and they will not permit the import of plant and machinery under these provisions if it is merely to meet civil demands.

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ILS

Memorandum on the Manufacture of Automobiles in India.

Appendix A.

The Government of India share the public's desire to see the manufacture of automobiles established in India, and they are willing to do all that is practicable to assist this development. It will, however, be recognized that there are difficulties of a special nature in connection with the automobile industry, difficulties connected as much with the number of vehicles used in the country as with the tastes and prejudices of the public. As is well known, there are already several assembly plants in this country and Government assistance can only be justified for an enterprise which deals with the manufacture as distinct from the assembly of automobiles. It would be contrary to the Government's general policy themselves to undertake this manufacture, and it must therefore be left to private enterprise. The only private scheme which has been put before Government contemplates the collaboration of Indian interests and American manufacturers in a plan which is confined to the assembly of imported parts in the first instance and later to partial manufacture relying largely upon the use of imported semi-manufactured parts. The wisdom of proceeding by stages is fully appreciated but the stages so far envisaged by the promoters will leave India still dependent upon foreign countries for essential supplies and the Government have had to bear this in mind when considering the proposition in the light of certain peculiar difficulties of the moment connected with the release of dollar exchange, the acquisition of machinery and other material and the availability of skilled labour. The conclusion is that, so long as these difficulties remain, the Government would only feel justified in giving active support to the scheme in its present phase if it could be shown that its operation would constitute a direct and immediate measure of assistance to India's war effort; but after a careful examination of the position they have been forced to the conclusion that this would not be the case. The Military Authorities have at present adequate arrangements for the supply of all the vehicles of the special types that they require and must oppose the

introduction of new types of vehicles into the service because to do so would add a serious complication to the already difficult problem of maintaining a chain of spare parts and major units from the base depots to the fighting line. At the same time, the urgent demands of their ordnance factories give particular importance, in their eyes, to the problems connected with supplies of machinery and the recruitment of skilled labour to which reference has been made. These observations apply to the particular scheme which has been recently placed before the Government in connection with the establishment of an automobile industry and Government remain fully prepared to consider any scheme which gives a reasonable hope for the establishment of a manufacturing industry and avoids the difficulties to which reference has been made.

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Proceedings of the Conference of Representatives from Provinces and Indian States to further Savings Campaign, held on the 17th January, 1942, at New Delhi, under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, Government of India.

The following were present:—

Central Government.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Jeremy Raisman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Jones, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Finance Department.
3. Sir Raghavendra Rau, Additional Secretary, Finance Department.
4. Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, C.I.E., I.C.S., Establishment Officer to the Government of India.
5. Mr. F. H. Puckle, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Information and Broadcasting Department.
6. Mr. W. H. Shoobert, I.C.S., Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.
7. Mr. B. J. Kirchner, Chief Press Adviser.
8. Mr. Peter Johnson, Advertising Consultant.

Provinces.

9. Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. (Madras).
10. Mr. F. B. Wace, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Punjab).
11. Mr. G. S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (C. P. & Berar).
12. Mr. A. D. Gorwala, I.C.S. (Bombay).
13. Major Abdur Rahim Khan, I.P.S. (N.-W. F. P.).
14. Mr. J. C. Bolton, I.C.S. (Sind).
15. Mr. S. H. Raza, I.C.S. (Sind).
16. Mr. N. Senapati, I.C.S. (Bihar).
17. Mr. S. Khurshid, I.C.S. (Ajmer-Merwara).
18. Mr. M. W. Abbasi, I.C.S. (U. P.).
19. Mr. M. Azfar, I.C.S. (Orissa).
20. Mr. G. K. S. Sarma (Delhi).
21. Mr. Pritam Das (Baluchistan).

Defence Loans Committees.

22. Mr. F. R. Brislee, I.C.S. (Madras).
23. Mr. A. J. V. Arthur, I.C.S. (Punjab).
24. Mr. M. F. A. Hirtzel, M.L.A. (Bengal), (Bengal).
25. W T. McCallum (Bombay).
26. Mr. R. D. Saranjame (C. P. & Berar).

States.

27. Raja Gyan Nath, C.I.E., Prime Minister, Jaipur State (Rajputana States).
28. Mr. Motilal C. Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda (Baroda).
29. Mr. A. N. Raghavachar, Financial Secretary, Mysore Government (Mysore).
30. Mr. C. B. Taraporewala, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Hyderabad State (Hyderabad).
31. Captain A. E. G. Davy, I.P.S., Assistant Political Agent (Orissa States).

After welcoming the representatives of the Provinces and States the President, the Hon'ble Sir Jeremy Raisman, said they had met together to consider a problem which was of first rate importance not only from the point of view of National Finance but which had a close bearing on social and economic well-being. He drew attention to the Memorandum which had been circulated to members, in which the approach to the problem as made in his speech to the National Defence Council at its last session was presented. His object was not so much to stress the aspect of war finance, but to point out that it was essential to increase the volume of savings in India to the fullest possible extent if the dangers of inflation were to be avoided. The result of war conditions because of the stimulus to production and large scale exports of supplies to or on behalf of the allied countries was to create a large volume of additional purchasing power in the country. The tempo of production and the export trade which is so vital a part of India's war effort has to be kept fully stepped up. A natural effect of these conditions and the restrictions on imports due to the war was to create a comparative shortage in consumable goods and services in the country, specially of manufactured goods and all classes of imported goods, while side by side the war production of India placed a growing volume of purchasing power within the reach of the industrial workers and agriculturists as well as of the industrialists generally. The gap between the growth of purchasing power (Money) and the available stock of consumable goods contains the seeds of inflation, since if the purchasing power is allowed to get loose into the market it would drive prices up. The social problem was presented by the common man and not so much by the investor or industrialists. The former if he did not keep his additional purchasing power in reserve and made inroads into the market where scarcity already exists in the supply of consumable goods—whose use is not essential—will only tend to upset the price level. While we can depend on the well known prudence of the business man to consider the due use of his increased purchasing power, in the hands of the ordinary man it has to be properly harnessed and he should be made to realise that the time for spending is when goods are plentiful and not when goods are scarce, and the wisdom of thrift and saving should be inculcated as an advantage to the individual and the country. The excessive purchasing power can be withdrawn to some extent by taxation but this method has its limitations and the object is to reach the small investor, *i.e.*, the agricultural and wage earning classes who cannot ordinarily be touched by direct taxation, and whose ill-directed use of their newly enhanced purchasing power is most apt to start the inflationary spiral. The policy of Government borrowing if it has to reach down to this class, should be by every means to persuade the small man that he will best serve his own interests by not spending all the money in his hands at present which would only force prices up against himself and that by saving part of it now and investing it in Defence Loan or Certificates he will be putting by a reserve for himself and also help in the safety and well-being of the country. In concluding, the President pointed out that this idea of investment can be inculcated and the habit fostered in the common man only by regular personal encouragement from employers and persons commanding local influence, and it was a primary problem of social well-being in which every person should set out to help apart from any party affiliations or political leanings.

2. The President took up for discussion first the question "Are existing facilities for investment satisfactory?" The question was raised whether something should not be done to improve the position of the Defence Loans in the market. In reply it was stated that the Government of India believed that the present conditions were only temporary and that the market price of the loans would recover without Government intervention. Should this prove not to be the case, it was realised that something would have to be done about it. The Conference was informed by the representative for Hyderabad that their Hyderabad Defence Loan which had been quoted at a

discount went up to a slight premium when it became known that Government had promised to support the Banks in buying up the stock.

3. Regarding Defence Savings Certificates, suggestions were made that the maximum holding might be raised to Rs. 10,000 and that a 5-year Certificate might be introduced. It was however pointed out that a 5-year Post Office Cash Certificate was already on sale and that it was doubtful whether any increase in the holding limit would be of any advantage. It was however agreed to examine further the suggestion that the limit should be raised in the case of the minimum balances of local bodies.

4. There was some criticism of the facilities afforded by Post Offices for the sale of Stamps and Certificates. It was alleged that the purchase of a Certificate took so long that purchasers were deterred. It was pointed out in reply that the issue of a Certificate, which is a valuable security, was not like the sale of an article over the counter. It involved a number of entries which it was essential should be accurate. The Post Office was anxious to do all it could to facilitate the sale of Certificates, etc., but it could not guarantee to employ in every Post Office a clerk solely for this purpose as he would not be fully occupied. Instructions had been issued to all offices to take all possible and reasonable steps to obviate delay and complaints should be brought immediately to the notice of the Postmasters-General.

5. It was also suggested that the Post Office should send clerks on pay days to business premises for the sale of Certificates. It was pointed out that it was impracticable to send a clerk to the premises of every firm, but that where there was likely to be an adequate demand arrangements would be made as suggested. As for other concerns it should be possible to arrange with the management to stock Defence Savings Stamps and in the case of those who wished to invest outright in a Certificate to provide application forms and forward them when filled up to the Post Office for the issue of a Certificate. A further suggestion was made to the effect that the Post Office should depute a representative to tour with official or non-official workers for the issue of Certificates on the spot. It was pointed out that Postmasters-General are already making arrangements when requested for deputation of clerks to sell Certificates and Stamps at big fairs and exhibitions and also on exhibition trains, etc. It would not be practicable with the existing staff to send representatives with touring officials and non-officials, but the latter might collect applications and subscriptions, and forward them to the nearest Post Office for the issue of the Certificates from there. On the occasion of any big propaganda tour undertaken for the sale of Certificates, local Committees could of course approach the Postmaster-General for special deputation of a clerk. As for Stamps the Government of India had already agreed to advance these free of charge to persons nominated by Local Governments.

6. It was agreed that a suggestion for the issue of Certificates at Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in addition to Post Offices should be further examined.

7. The question was also raised whether Defence Loans propaganda and canvassing were desirable in certain areas and whether Revenue Officers should be entrusted with these duties in addition to their ordinary work. The general opinion was that these were questions which must be left to the decision of the Government in the area concerned.

8. Another suggestion was that Saving Cards might be introduced in Schools for the use of the scholars and that as the lowest unit of the Defence Savings Stamps was too high for most of the pupils, postage stamps might be affixed instead. It was pointed out that there would be no difficulty about this from the point of view of the Post Office but that it would take a long time to save enough for a Certificate. Doubts were expressed in certain quarters whether it was expedient to introduce this scheme which might be

regarded by parents as an imposition. It was decided that it must be left to the local authorities to move for the introduction of the scheme in those areas in which they thought it might be tried with advantage.

9. The question of providing facilities for the sale of Defence Savings Certificates and Stamps in Indian States which had Post Offices of their own was raised and it was stated that arrangements for the purpose were being worked out in the case of one Indian State and similar arrangements might by agreement be introduced in the case of other States also.

10. The employment of canvassers working on a commission basis was also discussed. It was mentioned that Calcutta proposed to employ a paid Inspector of honorary canvassers but that there were certain dangers in the employment of commission agents in view of the fact that Defence Savings Certificates were immediately encashable.

11. It was suggested that all Government officers might be compelled to subscribe to Provident Funds and that the existing minima percentages of subscription should be raised. It was agreed that the legality and advisability of the course should be further examined, although the application of a scheme of compulsory savings to one particular section of the community, *viz.*, Government Servants, might be regarded as unjustifiably discriminatory.

12. It was also agreed that the feasibility of providing facilities for the payment of interest on Defence Loans in areas in Indian States and elsewhere where there were no branches of the Imperial Bank, the advisability of discontinuing the practice of deducting income-tax at source at maximum rates in the interests of those investors who either paid no income-tax at all or paid only at the lower rates and the waiving of remittance charges for the purchase of Defence Savings Certificates at Treasuries should be further examined. It was mentioned that the Government of India was already considering whether other Banks should be requested to give advances for the purchase of Defence Loans on the line of the Imperial Bank scheme.

13. There was considerable discussion regarding the encashment of Certificates. It was apprehended in some quarters that, if Certificates continued to be encashable at will, propaganda and effort directed to their sale would be a waste of labour. It was pointed out on the other hand that if the encashment of Certificates was blocked it would be much more difficult to induce the public to go in for them. The total encashments up to the end of December were only about 10 per cent. of the total investment in Certificates and it was generally agreed that for the present there should be no change in the rules regarding encashment.

14. It was generally agreed that Application Forms should be printed in the vernacular.

15. The next point for discussion was whether the present publicity was satisfactory. On this it was suggested that more money should be spent on posters, if necessary at the expense of the Press Advertising. This view appeared to be shared generally and it was agreed that the poster provision should be increased, though it was pointed out that in the case of posters there was considerable danger of waste. It was emphasised that particularly in view of the growing shortage in supply of paper suitable for posters, estimates must be carefully scrutinised to ensure that no more were requisitioned than could be displayed with advantage.

16. Reference was made to errors in the vernacular script and translation in previous poster issues. It was however agreed that if, as was intended, vernacular "copy" was overprinted locally in future, these difficulties should be obviated.

The Conference was also informed that as far as possible advertisement designs which featured an Indian scene would in future be issued in four or five separate editions for use in the different areas of India.

17. The point whether posters should not be produced by the Provinces at the expense of the Centre was mentioned but it seemed to be generally agreed that production by the Centre was not only more economical but that experience had shown that the locally produced posters were inferior in appearance and appeal to those produced by the Advertising Committee.

18. A suggestion for the sale of National Savings Advertisement Stamps by the Post Office elicited the information that experience of the issue of similar non-postal stamps in the past was not encouraging.

19. Considerable interest was evinced in the methods employed in the Calcutta National Defence and Savings Week and it was agreed that literature on the subject should be supplied to Defence Loans Committees in the Provinces and States.

20. It was suggested that more use should be made of the Radio in advertising Defence Loans and it was generally agreed that while there might be objections to directly advertising Defence Loans as such and to multiplying propaganda items at the expense of entertainment, it would be a good thing if talks on Savings and Thrift could be given periodically.

21. The production of Defence Savings Films was also suggested. It was observed that a film on the topic in Bengali was shown in Calcutta with good effect during the Week. The Punjab were also understood to be planning a film. It appeared that in view of the desirability of using local vernaculars, scenes and costumes, such films would be better produced provincially than by the Centre, but this was a point on which the Director of Film Publicity might be consulted.

22. The last point considered was whether anything could be done to encourage the formation of savings groups. It was pointed out that such groups had been extremely successful in other countries. The Establishment Officer to the Government of India stated that in his experience substantial improvement in the sale of Defence Savings Certificates had been secured only where there were local workers who were prepared to go to the trouble of making a personal approach to the investors. If permanent results were to be secured the personal approach would have to be continued by periodical visits. In this connection the efforts of the Calcutta's Ladies Committee who by personal visits have sold about Rs. 60,000 of Defence Loans a month were mentioned and the Establishment Officer in response to requests undertook to furnish particulars of the Calcutta scheme to other Provinces and States.

23. The Finance Secretary urged that with the existing facilities for encashment it was essential that the Savings Campaign should be one of persuasion. He thought that a beginning in this direction could best be made through the employers of labour and urged that every effort should be made in all Provinces, and States to enlist the co-operation of the employers in the encouragement of savings in view of its vital importance to the economic stability of the country.

24. It was generally agreed that the above were the most promising lines of approach. It was recognised that they had already been attempted to some extent in various places and that what was required was a more intensive and wide spread drive in the direction of enlisting the co-operation of employers and of enrolling voluntary workers to canvass sections of the people other than industrial employees. The difficulties of an encashable certificate were again recognised in this connection and it was thought that an alternative form of investment might have to be introduced if encashments grew more serious. It was suggested that in the meantime employers might be urged to issue any bonus which they might wish to distribute to their work people in the form of deposits in the Defence Savings Bank. It was thought that Trades Union officials would probably agree to such a course as being in the best interests of the employees.

The President's 25. In conclusion it was suggested that the economic position as explained in ~~H. M.'s~~ opening remarks might be published in popular languages as a pamphlet. It was agreed that the Economic Adviser might be asked to examine the possibility of producing a suitable draft for the purpose. In any case it was thought desirable to furnish the Provincial Committees with talking points on the subject.

The President- 26. In conclusion ~~H. M.~~ thanked the members of the Conference for their presence and for the useful information and suggestions which they had furnished. He trusted that they would also have benefited from the exchange of views. He hoped that they would take back with them to their Governments and Committees a keener appreciation of the necessity for developing National Savings and would be able to enlist the co-operation of their colleagues in a drive to secure the co-operation of employers and public workers in a Savings Campaign which was essential in the interests not only of the community as a whole but of each individual member of it.

GIPD—699FD—27-1-42—150.

Secret and confidential.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's note to the National Defence Council on the establishment of an Automobile Manufacturing Industry in this country as a part of the war effort.

Circulated to Members of the National Defence Council as desired by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

As is well known, there is an insistent demand for the establishment of the Automobile Industry in this country and it is urged that the requirements of the war offer a real opportunity for laying its foundation firm and deep. An earlier attempt has failed in Mysore; that should not deter us from making a real effort once more. Both as a constribution to the war effort and to the industrialisation of this country the Automobile Industry will play a very useful part. I have had discussions with many industrialists and public men and I have also heard the views of the Military Authorities and of two Members of Government on this question.

It appears that the Military Department had been satisfied with the present supply of automobiles by the General Motors and Fords and are opposed to the introduction of new type of vehicles in the Army. It is also urged that the scheme would require four million dollars credit in America and that it would be difficult to find so large an amount in these days. Another difficulty is said to be a dearth of technicians and skilled labour. This is already keenly felt in Ordnance Factories, and the starting of Automobile Industry would further impede India's war efforts regarding that very essential requirement of the war. Further it is said the necessary steel for the manufacture of automobiles could not be made available during war time.

I agree that these are important considerations but the difficulties mentioned above are not insurmountable. Public opinion both in the Press and outside is strongly in favour of the establishment of an Automobile Factory in this country. I personally think that when an Aeroplane Factory has been

launched, the Automobile Factory should be a necessary corollary. Automobiles play a great and important part in the mechanization of the army. I therefore strongly feel that this industry should be declared as "War Industry".

Inquiries made by me show that two years ago a group of Indian Industrialists had entered into an arrangement with a well known Automobile Manufacturer's Firm in America Messrs. Chrysler Corporation, for assistance in establishing an Indian Automobile Factory. Later information has confirmed this fact. Samples of Chrysler Trucks have, I understand, been tested and found quite satisfactory. Chryslers have been supplying Army vehicles and other requirements to His Majesty's Government in the U.K. for use in all the theatres of the war. If the Chrysler make is good and suitable for His Majesty's Government, it should also suit the needs of the Government of India. The objection of the Military Department against the introduction of Chrysler vehicles in the Army, particularly when they have been found quite satisfactory, amounts to an arbitrary veto.

The enactment of the Lease and Lend Act removes the difficulty about dollars. Even otherwise if the Automobile Scheme is declared as "War effort", the necessary quantity of dollars should be released; four million dollars is a very small amount as compared to 60 million dollars which is the daily expenditure of the British Government in regard to the present war. Moreover, India has sterling balances in England to the extent of Rupees two hundred thirty crores which are swelling to an unmanageable figure from day to day under the stress of the war. The use of a part of this money for importing machinery in this country which will serve the double purpose of helping the war effort and the establishment of a vital industry, would be welcomed by the public and should be arranged for by Government.

The difficulty of labour particularly skilled labour, though real, is not at all insuperable. In the Aircraft factory at Bangalore, Engineer graduates and workers were recruited and trained within a short period. Army factories tell the

same story. I have heard British and American Engineers and technical experts paying the highest tribute to the Indian workmen's ability to pick up the work.

Regarding the fear of diversion of labour from Government Factories, Government could obtain assurances from the promoters that skilled labour engaged in Ordnance Factories would not be recruited for the Motor Factory.

Lastly, if the General Motors and Fords could be permitted to import parts for assembling cars in their Indian Plants, I do not see any reason why the Indian Company should not be allowed to import the necessary quantity of steel for the manufacture of cars in this country. Internal combustion engines have been successfully manufactured in India for the last ten years. I am assured that Indian Industrialists will be able to manufacture motor engines and 50 per cent of parts within a period of 3 years. It is obvious from these facts that the objection on the ground that any possible automobile concern started in India could only be an Assembly plant is groundless.

I desire to draw the attention of the Defence Council to the example set by the Governments of Australia and Canada [illegible] the outbreak of the war for the establishment in their respective countries of automobile manufacturing plants and extensions solely for war production work. As automobile requirements for war purposes are steadily increasing in India, India should immediately start this industry with a view to meeting the Army requirements affording more employment for Indian labour and advancing the industrialisation of this country. I consider this matter vital for our war effort and I have therefore raised it at this meeting of the Defence Council with a request to Government to declare the Indian Automobile Industry as a "War effort".

ILS

Point raised by Sir J.P. Srivastava for consideration at the third session of the National Defence Council -(vide item No.7 of the Annexure to the Agenda.)

Suggestion that the loss on war supplies secured below market rates should be distributed evenly over all manufacturers.

R E P L Y.

Arrangements have been reached with the full agreement of Industry whereby a percentage of the total production of each mill will be available for War requirements at prices uniform for the whole of the country. For the present, this percentage has been fixed at 20, but the Industry is prepared to accept a revision of this percentage to meet changes in War demands.

2. In respect of certain special cloths, like drill khaki, canvas, etc., manufactured by only a few mills, it has been arranged that such mills shall also supply the agreed percentage of their production at prices fixed on the basis agreed for all other cloths. Government demand in excess of this percentage will, however, be met at prices specially negotiated. Incidentally a satisfactory settlement has been reached which does not involve Government paying for the present any higher prices in respect of this excess demand also.

3. These arrangements reached with the full co-operation and assistance of Industry have made it possible to spread the sacrifice involved in the supply of cloth below market prices, equally over all units of the Industry.

****

ILS

RECRUITING PAMPHLET

FOR

SPECIAL SERVICE RATINGS

OF THE

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

1942

NEW DELHI : PRINTED BY THE MANAGER
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS : 1942

INDIA'S NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy is moulded on the lines of the Royal Navy because without exception this service is the oldest, the most efficient and the finest fighting sea service in the world.

Nothing that is not of the very best can be accepted for India. Every effort is therefore being made to train and develop the Royal Indian Navy up to the highest standards of Sea Warfare so that it may stand second to none.

A ship in the Navy is a self-contained unit—no matter how small. For this reason every branch must be represented if it is to be able to operate efficiently.

The various branches and departments as described later must operate in close liaison with each other to produce the high standards of efficiency required in sea warfare.

The best simile is the human body with its many members all performing different functions. Without the healthy operation of all members the body is classed as an invalid. So it is with a ship. Complete co-ordination and co-operation between all branches is essential if that ship is not to be a danger to itself as well as those with whom she may be operating.

War ships to-day are filled with the most complicated mechanical devices in order that the maximum armament operated by the smallest number of men can be contained in the minimum space.

The smaller the ship the smaller the target to shoot at. The greater the number of guns the more venomous the sting. The fewer the men employed the greater the number of ships which can be manned. These points coupled with other strategical and tactical requirements decide the size of ship built.

At the present time the ships in the Royal Indian Navy are all small and living spaces are reduced to the minimum to permit of carrying the heaviest armaments possible. To increase personal comfort would be to place Indian War ships on an inferior plane to the ships of other first class sea powers which is unacceptable since INDIA must have only the very best of everything in her Navy.

For the secure defence of India against all possible foes her Unity is essential. The Navy is the first proof of this condition.

India comprises all castes and creeds and races and none is secure without the whole-hearted co-operation of the others.

The Navy brings this feature still closer home to all of us as here the sons of India of every caste and creed combine together to defend the mother country from attack from the sea and ensure the safe passage of trade to and from her shores.

All castes and creeds with one loyal purpose unite to serve their India.

India's Navy is growing fast. It needs to grow faster if security is to be ensured.

The following descriptions of the duties to be performed by the various branches of the Navy will serve to illustrate the high standard of men required to man the ships.

1. SEAMEN.

Seamen in the Navy comprise the fighting department of the service. Their duties include:—

(a) Steering the ship.

(b) Handling of boats at sea under oars, sail and power.

(c) Sail making, sewing, splicing of ropes and wires.

(d) Operations of winches for working anchors and mine sweeping—hauling ropes, etc.

(e) Manning of guns.

(f) Operation of fire control instruments for gunnery.

(g) Operation of anti-submarine appliances such as special detection instruments and depth charges.

(h) Handling of mine sweeping apparatus.

(i) Lookout duties in all weathers for surface craft, submarines and aeroplanes.

(j) Elementary navigation such as measuring the depths of the sea by hand as well as by mechanical device, being able to predict change of weather by the information given by the barometer, thermometer and clouds.

(k) Cleaning and painting of ship inside and out.

(l) The use of the rifle and machine gun.

(m) Bayonet fighting and land warfare in common with the best and most up-to-date military standards for non-mechanised units.

(n) Anti-gas measures.

(o) First aid.

(p) Signalling by hand flag or lamp.

This is the oldest branch of the service as prior to the advent of steam, these men sailed the ship—as well as fought her in action with the enemy.

With the development of modern armaments the seaman's duties have become more and more complicated and technical.

To-day there is no room for the illiterate uneducated man aboard ship. The enemy may attack from under the sea, on the surface or from the air and the same men are required to fight him from whichever direction the attack may come.

In an action casualties may occur and it is most necessary that every suitable weapon in the ship be kept firing. To do this it must be possible for men to be able to relieve those who may be incapacitated.

Intelligence, commonsense and tenacity are the essentials of a seaman to-day, he must be able to master the intricacies of the equipment of modern ships of war.

3. ARTIFICERS AND SHIPWRIGHTS.

These include:—

(a) Engine Room Artificers.

(b) Electrical Artificers.

(c) Ordnance Artificers.

(d) Shipwrights.

They are the highest trained technical tradesmen in the Navy and their designations indicate their trades except in the last case.

All are employed both ashore and afloat and are responsible for repair work and maintenance of machinery and apparatus.

(a) The Engine Room Artificer takes charge of the engines under the Engineer Officer and is responsible for their running and maintenance. He is required to be an experienced fitter, turner, blacksmith, tin and coppersmith as well as having a good working knowledge of mechanical drawing and the theory of Marine Engineering as applied to steam and internal combustion engines.

(b) Electrical Artificers require a high degree of technical knowledge in the theory and practice of electricity as it falls to their lot to maintain and repair the electrical apparatus throughout the ship. Their duty is important as much of the machinery in modern war vessels is electrical.

(c) Ordnance Artificers work chiefly in connection with the armament of a ship and are responsible for tests and repairs to guns, rifles, machine guns, etc. For this a high degree of accuracy in fitting and turning is essential besides being qualified as blacksmiths, tin and coppersmiths as well as having a knowledge of electricity as applied to the special electrical instruments connected with armaments.

(d) The shipwright is the carpenter, joiner and plumber of the ship and he is responsible for repairs and maintenance of all boats (excluding machinery). The maintenance of the fresh and salt water pipe lines and drainage is undertaken by him. He is also required to be able to effect repairs to the ships hull if damaged by gun fire or heavy weather. In short he has to be the "general handy man of the ship".

All Artificers and shipwrights are required to have a knowledge of the following:—

(i) Rifle and Pistol as weapons of defence.

(ii) Boat work under oars and sails.

(iii) Splicing of ropes and wires.

(iv) Anti-Gas Measures.

(v) First Aid.

4. COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH.

This branch is best described as the eyes and ears of the Navy. Through the communications branch information can alone reach the ship which will enable it to intercept and destroy the enemy.

Extreme accuracy in all forms of signalling is essential to ensure information being received with the minimum of delay so as to catch the enemy before he catches you.

The arduous nature of a sailor's duties are much relieved by the fact that he has none of the discomforts of the foot soldier to put up with. So long as his ship remains afloat he can always look forward to a hot meal and a warm bed when his watch is over.

In action of course as with every fighting man there is little to choose between the soldier and the sailor's life—except that a mug of hot tea is always available day and night which makes up for much.

A seaman's life is healthy one and offers good scope for all.

2. STOKERS.

Stokers are also combatant ratings who constitute the engine and boiler room crews in ships. Their duties include:—

(a) Operation of machinery on board ship.

(b) Maintenance of engines, pumps and boilers.

(c) Driving of Motor boats.

(d) Elementary electrical work.

(e) Handling of boats under oars and sail.

(f) Sewing of canvas, splicing of ropes and wires.

(g) Cleaning and painting of the ship inside and out.

(h) The use of the rifle and machine gun.

(i) Bayonet fighting and land warfare in common with the best and most up-to-date military standards for non-mechanised units.

(j) Anti-gas measures.

(k) First aid.

Without the stoker the ship could not move. It is the stoker ratings in the Engine and Boiler rooms of a ship that enable the ship to be moved about and manœuvred so as to best engage the enemy and render his destruction the more certain.

Shovelling coal into a furnace as the name implies is but a small part of a stoker's duties. Oil fired boilers and internal combustion engines have to a large extent eliminated the use of coal at sea in the Navy.

Every day ships become more and more mechanical and stokers or engine room ratings are required to maintain the machinery.

The work is interesting and has the benefit of training a man in a trade so that when he finishes his time in the Navy he is well equipped for employment in civil life in the engineering field.

In an action with the enemy the ship may receive damage and to a large extent it falls to the stokers to effect repairs. He is the man who has been trained to use his tools and therefore he is the right man to do the job.

It is clear from these few lines that a high standard of intelligence is required of the stoker to maintain the highest degree of efficiency in a ship necessary in modern day naval warfare.

The importance of this branch is self-evident and for this reason only educated and intelligent men can fulfil the duties required of them.

The importance of this branch is self-evident and for this reason only Telegraphy and Visual Signalling. Both are engaged in signalling but whilst some of their knowledge is common to both departments their duties generally are very different as may be seen from the following lists:—

(i) *Wireless Telegraphist*—

(a) Receipt and despatch of messages by W/T.

(b) Adjustment of wireless instruments.

(c) Maintenance of wireless instruments, and machines—including running repairs.

(d) Theory of Wireless Telegraphy.

(e) Naval Signalling by hand flags, or lamp.

(f) Handling of codes.

(g) Sewing of canvas, splicing of ropes and wires.

(h) Handling of boats under oars and sails.

(i) Cleaning and painting of the ship inside and out.

(j) Use of pistol and rifle.

(k) The use of portable wireless sets in land warfare.

(l) Anti-gas measures.

(m) First Aid.

(ii) *Signalman*—

(a) Naval Signalling by flags, Morse and Semaphore by hand flags—Morse by lamp and buzzer—Semaphore by mechanical apparatus. A very high standard of accuracy and efficiency is essential in all matters connected with Naval Signalling.

(b) Operation of electric signalling lanterns their care and maintenance.

(c) The use of heliograph and other visual signalling apparatus as well as telephones as used in land warfare.

(d) Handling of codes.

(e) Sewing of canvas, repairing of flags, splicing of ropes and wires.

(f) Handling of boats under oars and sails.

(g) Lookout and watch keeping duties in all weathers.

(h) Cleaning and painting of the ship inside and out.

(i) The use of pistol and rifle.

(j) Anti-gas measures.

(k) First Aid.

The training in Naval Signalling provides a man with a trade which he can usefully follow up after completing his time in the Royal Indian Navy.

5. ACCOUNTANT BRANCH.

This Branch is divided into two departments. Writers who perform clerical or secretarial duties and Officers Cooks, Stewards and other personnel who provide for domestic service requirements aboard ships and in establishments ashore. The departments are entirely separate.

(i) *Writers.*—Are required to carry out the following duties:—

(a) Secretarial work including typewriting at not less than 30 words a minute—filing—despatching and preparation of draft letters.

(b) Accountant duties in connection with issues of all types of stores, clothing and victuals.

(c) Cashiers duties in connection with petty cash and the payment of ships' companies and the maintenance of all accounts connected therewith.

(d) Maintenance of records in connection with ratings service.

(e) Naval law as applied to discipline in the Royal Indian Navy.

(f) Handling of boats under oars and sail.

(g) The use of the pistol and rifle.

(h) The handling of codes.

(i) Anti-gas measures.

(j) First Aid.

From the above statement of duties carried out by this department it will suffice to say that it carries out the paper work of the Navy both in ships and shore establishments.

A considerable quantity of the work of this department is confidential and it is most necessary that only men of reliability and discretion of speech are accepted.

(ii) *Officers Cooks.*—Are required to cook for officers and ratings permitted to draw European scale of rations both ashore and afloat. In addition to this as they are combatant ratings they are required to be conversant with the undermentioned duties:—

(a) Arms drill and the use of the rifle.

(b) First Aid.

(c) Anti-gas measures.

(d) Elementary boat work under oars and sail.

(iii) *Officers Stewards.*—Are required to carry out the undermentioned duties:—

(a) Wait at table in officers messes ashore and afloat.

(b) Carry out marketing for officers messes.

(c) Maintain accounts of mess stores and expenditure.

(d) Serve drinks in officers messes.

(e) Wash up in pantry and scullery.

(f) Attend to officers clothes.

(g) Cleaning of cabins, brass work, etc.

Games are strongly encouraged and a great interest is taken in the physical fitness of all men.

Provision is made for the carrying on of education throughout a man's service. School masters are carried in ships and every assistance compatible with Naval requirements is offered to men to continue scholastic and technical studies after leaving the training establishments.

Courses of instruction in all technical subjects dealing with Wireless, Signals, Gunnery, Anti-Submarine apparatus, physical training, engineering and electricity are held and ratings are given every opportunity to qualify for higher proficiency in the relevant subjects of their particular branch.

Higher qualifications are attended with higher rates of pay.

Trainings after Recruitment.—Training in all the above branches is undertaken in the Depot at Bombay. The high standard of efficiency required necessitates the courses being both strenuous and comprehensive.

Recruits are placed in classes according to the branch to which they belong and undergo intensive field training and physical drill for the first few weeks.

From the very beginning of their service in the Navy ratings are taught personal hygiene and the high ideals for which the White Ensign stands. The fact that it is *India's* Navy which is to provide India's own Maritime defence is stressed from the start. Unity of purpose is the underlying theme of all naval success and this is emphasised in every section of the training.

It cannot be too highly stressed that each and every man aboard a ship is an essential integral part of that ship and no one can afford to be inefficient without directly endangering the safety of his shipmates.

The initial training is carried out partly in barracks ashore and partly aboard a depot ship moored to the breakwater so as to gradually introduce the new comer to his new surroundings. Later in the course ratings go to sea in war vessels and put to practical use the instruction which they have received in the Depot.

Personal interest is shewn in each recruit by his instructors and every man is encouraged to come to his divisional officer and tell him his difficulties or troubles.

Recreational facilities are provided for all and men are encouraged to play team games such as football, hockey, cricket and net ball. Indoor sports include boxing, wrestling, badminton and gymnastics. Swimming is also encouraged.

The Depot runs a dramatic club and ratings are encouraged to take part in the monthly performances (in the vernacular) held in the theatre—which are most popular and include dancing, dramas and conjuring.

On completion of the training courses, ratings are drafted to ships and establishments to fulfil the duties of trained naval personnel in the ships which provide the Maritime defence to Indian Coasts and ensure the safe passage of shipping in Indian waters, as well as others operating further afield in company with the Royal and Dominion Navies.

(h) Arms drill and the use of the rifle.

(i) First Aid.

(j) Anti-gas measures.

(k) Elementary boat work under oars and sail.

(iv) *Ships' Cooks.*—Are required to cook for all Naval ratings drawing Indian scale of rations. These ratings being of combatant status are required to be trained in the following:—

(a) The use of the rifle.

(b) First Aid.

(c) Anti-gas measures.

(d) Elementary boat work under oars.

(v) *Topasses.*—Are of combatant status and carry out sweepers work aboard ship and ashore. Their duties are in the main connected with the maintenance of hygiene, in the ship (latrines and washplaces). In addition to this work their duties include:—

(a) The use of the rifle.

(b) Work in ammunition supply parties.

(c) Cleaning and painting about the ship.

(d) Elementary boat work under oars.

The ratings under the categories (ii) to (v) perform the domestic duties of a ship or naval establishment. In view however of the nature of Naval Service they are also required to fill the role of unskilled personnel in the working and fighting of the ship. It is for this reason that all these ratings are of combatant status.

6. MEDICAL BRANCH.

Ratings for this branch are termed Sick Berth Attendants but ward duties are only a minor part of their qualifications.

Besides attending to the minor ailments of the officers and men this rating is required to be sufficiently highly qualified in the duties of First Aid as to be able to render assistance to casualties on board.

These ratings provide the qualified nursing, masseur and dispensing staffs in Naval ships and Sick Quarters on shore.

In ships where a doctor is not carried the Sick Berth Attendant is responsible for the medical duties on board.

In addition to their medical duties they are required to have an elementary knowledge of the handling of boats under oars and sails and they will be conversant with Anti-gas measures.

GENERAL.

As all the men of these various branches live in ships and serve afloat for the greater part of their service all are taught how to swim and row a boat.

How to Join the Indian Navy.

Whenever possible applications are to be made in person as follows:—

For Stokers, Seamen, Medical Branch, Officers Stewards, Officers Cooks, Ships Cooks and Topasses:—

To

The Recruiting Officers as shown in Appendix II.

Communication Branch (Visual Signalling Wireless Telegraphy) and **Accountant** Branch (Writers):—

To

The Technical Recruiting Officers as shown in Appendix III.

The following particulars are required:—

(1) Age.

(2) Where educated and up to what standard.

N.B.—True copies of Matriculation or School Leaving Certificates are to be produced.

(3) The applicant is required to state whether he can read and write:—

(a) English.

(b) Hindustani.

(c) Roman Urdu.

(4) What branch it is desired to join and previous experience, if any.

(5) Present employment, if any. If unemployed, then the last post in which employed and the date of discharge.

(6) Religious Denomination, Caste or Tribe.

N.B.—Youths below the age of 18 must produce their parent's (or guardian's) consent in writing before enrolment.

If accepted, a Railway Warrant will be issued for the journey to Bombay, where recruits will be examined again medically and also educationally before final acceptance.

Recruits rejected at Bombay will be granted a free return fare to their homes.

Special Service Prospectus.

General Conditions Applicable to all Branches.

Enrolment.—The enrolment period is for ten years, five years or less in the Active Service, the remainder in the Royal Indian Fleet Reserve. On completion of this period, if found satisfactory in all respects and provided vacancies exist, enrolment may be made for further periods.

Discharge.—All ratings are liable to be discharged at any time if their services are no longer required.

Rations.—A liberal scale of rations is allowed. The scale is shown in Appendix I.

Clothing.—A modified kit is provided for men on entry and full kit on completion of training.

Private clothing is not permitted to be worn, except when on long leave.

Clothing allowances—Kit allowance.—Annas 7 to 10 per mensem in cash for men after completion of 6 months in the service.

Clothing allowance.—Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-14-0 per quarter in kind for men on completion of 9—12 months service.

Outfit allowance.—An initial allowance on promotion to Warrant Rank, of Rs. 450 and a sword free at State expense.

Advancement.—Advancement to higher rates, *viz.*, Leading Rates and above, depends largely on a man's capabilities and capacity for taking charge of men, and on vacancies occurring. A really smart intelligent man may attain the rate of Petty Officer after about 4 years with a minimum of 2 years in exceptional circumstances. All advancements are, however, subject to seniority, conduct, and passing of necessary educational and professional examinations.

Leave.—In ordinary circumstances, the exigencies of the Service permitting, ratings are given up to 60 days' leave each year with free passage to and from their homes. Long leave is not normally granted until 2 years service has been completed. Leave may be accumulated up to 5 months in cases where it has not been possible to grant ratings leave as it became due.

Compulsory Retirement (Peace Time).	Age.*
Chief Petty Officers—Petty Officers	45 years.
Leading Rates	40 years.
All other Rates	35 years.

* Note for ratings of the Accountant Branch (D. I to V) in each rating the age is increased by 5 years.

Pensions.—Ratings selected to complete time for pension will receive pensions as below:—

a) Warrant Officers .	.	Rs. 30 to Rs. 130 per month.
C. P. Os. . .	After 18 years' service .	Rs. 20 per month.
C. P. Os. . .	After 21 years' service .	Rs. 25 per month.
P. Os. . . .	After 18 years' service .	Rs. 12 per month.
P. Os. . . .	After 21 years' service .	Rs. 15 per month.
Leading rate . .	After 18 years' service .	Rs. 10 per month.
All other rates after 15 years' service . . .		Rs. 6 per month.

(b) *Disability Pension.*—Is allowed according to the nature of the disability of the rating. These pensions vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 p. m. in addition to any service pension earned. If no service pension is earned the disability pension alone will not be less than Rs. 8 p. m.

Warrant Officers' disability pension vary up to 200 per cent. of their ordinary pension.

(c) *Family Pension.*—In cases where death is attributable to Naval Service, the recognised heir is given a pension amounting to:—

For ratings—Rs. 8 *plus* Rs. 2 p. m. for each legitimate child.

For Warrant Officers—Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 p. m. *plus* Rs. 4 p. m. for each legitimate child.

Physical Requirements.

Minimum.	Hgt.	Ch.	Wgt.
Height, Weight and Chest measurements with 2″ expansion	5′ 2″	30″	105 lbs.

Vision with Snellen's Test Types:—

Seamen & Stokers	Not less than 6/9 in both eyes. Glasses may *Not* be worn.

Communications Branch—

Signalmen	Full Normal vision 6/6 in both eyes. Glasses may *Not* be worn.
Telegraphist	Not less than 6/9 in one eye and 6/12 in the other. Glasses may be worn.
Engine Room Artificers Ordnance Artificers Shipwrights	Not less than 6/9 in both eyes. Glasses may be worn.
Electrical Artificers	Not less than 6/12 in one eye and 6/24 in the other. Glasses may be worn.
Accountant Branch and Medical Branch (including Writers, Officers Cooks, Officers Stewards, Ships Cooks, Sick Berth attendants and Topasses)	Form vision 6/24 both eyes together, worse eye not less than 6/36, corrected with glasses to minimum 6/12 in both eyes.

Note.—These standards supersede all previously notified for Naval Recruitment.

Colour Vision.—Tested by means of coloured beads Edridge-Green Perception Lantern; or the Edridge Classification test consisting of skeins coloured wool.

Hearing.—Of the greatest importance. In all cases the external ear should be examined and if wax or any other foreign body found occluding to the drum, a further examination will be carried out after its removal. The Membrani Tympani should be intact and there should be no signs of inflammation.

Teeth.—Candidates should be rejected if more than 4 teeth are missing or irreparable. Candidates should however possess some sound molars and incisors in good and efficient occlusion on both sides of the mouth. Cases of Gingivitis, if slight, may be passed.

General Systematic Examination.—Heart, Respiratory, Abdomen, Extremities, Nervous system and skin.

Accountant and Medical Branches.

In the case of all Accountant Branch and Medical Branch ratings described in Paragraphs D. I to V and E a lower standard of eye sight may be accepted than that generally required throughout the R. I. N.

Form Vision (distant) 6/24 both eyes together, worse eye not less than 6/36.

With glasses 6/12—6/12 at least.

Near—Snellen D 0·6 with glasses.

Colour Vision Grade III.

Special Medical Requirements.

All candidates for Officers' Cook, Ships' Cook and Topass—are required to undergo Stool Carrier Test.

Certificate to be completed by the Medical Officer.

The Preliminary Medical Examination of Recruits for the Royal Indian Navy.

I do hereby certify that I have examined _____ a recruit for the _____ Branch of the Royal Indian Navy, and cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity except _____. I do not consider this a disqualification for enrolment in this branch of the Royal Indian Navy.

His age according to his own statement is _____ years and by appearance about _____ years.

Height _____

Weight _____

Chest Measurement { Girth when fully expanded——inches. / Range of expansion——inches.

Pulse rate _____

Vision { R. E.—V. / L. E.—V.

Identification marks _____

_____

Remarks _____

_____

*Medical Officer.

Station _____

Date _____

**N.B.*—Medical Officer should be guided by the standard required above, if, however, the recruit is slightly below the standard required, the Medical Officer may at his discretion pass him as fit for service, if, in his opinion, the recruit will develop after entry up to the required Medical Standard.

Branches and Rates of Pay.

In addition to the rates of pay shown on the following pages the undernoted allowances are permissible for the period of war:—

(a) EXPATRIATION ALLOWANCE at the rates given below to personnel serving outside Indian Territorial waters:—

Warrant Officers	Rs. 22 per mensem.
Chief Petty Officer Ratings	Rs. 14 „ „
Petty Officer and Leading Ratings	Rs. 11 „ „
All other ratings	Rs. 7 „ „

(b) BATTA at the rates given below to personnel serving in certain waters:—

Warrant Officers	Rs. 18 per mensem.
Chief Petty Officer Ratings	Rs. 11 „ „
Petty Officer and Leading Ratings	Rs. 8 „ „
All other ratings	Rs. 5 „ „

(c) EXTRA DUTY ALLOWANCE at the rates given below to personnel serving in Local Naval Defence Vessels:—

Chief Petty Officer Ratings	Rs. 10 per mensem.
Petty Officer Ratings	Rs. 7 „ „
Leading Ratings	Rs. 5 „ „
All other ratings	Rs. 3 „ „

(d) WAR MESSING ALLOWANCE of Rs. 2 p. m. to personnel serving ashore in India and in Local Naval Defence vessels.

Note.—The allowances (c) and (d) are not admissible when either (a) or (b) or both are being drawn.

A.—SEAMAN BRANCH.

Age.—Between 17½ and 24 years.

Educational Qualifications.—Applicants are required to be able to answer simple questions on Percentages, Averages and Areas, and to speak and write English or Hindustani as written in Urdu or Roman Characters.

Rates of Pay.

Ordinary Seaman	Rs. 30
Able Seaman	Rs. 35—1—40
Leading Seaman	Rs. 45—2—55
Petty Officer	Rs. 65—5—75
Chief Petty Officer	Rs. 80—5—95

On promotion to Warrant Rank the rate of pay is Rs. 130 rising to Rs. 270 p. m. *plus* Rs. 2 p. d. in lieu of rations.

Good Conduct Pay.

After 4 years' approved service	Rs. 2 per mensem.
After 8 years' approved service	Rs. 3 „ „
After 12 years' approved service	Rs. 4 „ „

Non-Substantive Allowance (If Qualified).

Gunners Mate	Rs. 14 per mensem.
1st Class Gunnery Rate	Rs. 10 „ „
2nd Class Gunnery Rate	Rs. 4 „ „
3rd Class Gunnery Rate	Rs. 2 „ „
Submarine Detector Instructor	Rs. 10 „ „
Higher Submarine Detector	Rs. 7 „ „
Submarine Detector	Rs. 10 „ „
*Diver, I Class	Rs. 4 „ „
*Diver, II Class	Rs. 2 „ „
Senior Staff Recreational Training Instructor	Rs. 10 „ „
Staff Physical and R. T. Instructor	Rs. 7 „ „
Physical and R. T. Instructor, I Class	Rs. 4 „ „
Physical and R. T. Instructor, II Class	Rs. 2 „ „

In addition to allowances earned during diving operations.

B.—STOKER BRANCH.

Age.—Between 17½ and 24 years.

Educational Qualifications.—Applicants are required to be able to answer simple questions on Percentages, Averages and Areas, and to speak and write English or Hindustani as written in Urdu or Roman Characters.

Rates of Pay.

Stoker, II Class	Rs. 30
Stoker, I Class	Rs. 35—1—40
Leading Stoker	Rs. 45—2—55
Stoker Petty Officer	Rs. 65—5—75
Chief Stoker and Mechanician II	Rs. 80—5—95
Mechanician, I Class	Rs. 100—5—105
Chief Mechanician	Rs. 110—5—120

On promotion to Warrant Rank the rate of pay is Rs. 130 rising to Rs. 270 p. m. *plus* Rs. 2 p. d. in lieu of rations.

Good Conduct Pay.

After 4 years' approved service	Rs. 2 per mensem.
After 8 years' approved service	Rs. 3 „ „
After 12 years' approved service	Rs. 4 „ „

Non-Substantive Allowance (If Qualified).

*Diver, II Class	Rs. 2 per mensem.
*Diver, I Class	Rs. 4 „ „
Electrical Artificer Assistant, II Class	Rs. 2 „ „
Electrical Artificer Assistant, I Class	Rs. 4 „ „

* In addition to allowance earned during diving operations.

B. II.—ARTIFICERS AND ARTISANS.

Age.—Between 18 and 30 years.

Educational Qualifications.

Matriculation or pre-Matriculation standard. English, Arithmetic, applied Mathematics and Science to have been taken.

Must read, write and speak English fluently—a knowledge of Hindustani as written in Roman or Urdu characters is desirable.

Branches.

(a) Engine Room Artificer (Fitter and Turner).

(b) Ordnance Artificer (Fitter and Turner).

(c) Electrical Artificer (Electrician).

(d) Shipwright (Carpenter and Joiner).

PRACTICAL QUALIFICATION.

(a) and (b) Engine Room Artificers and Ordnance Artificers must have satisfactorily passed the trade test for Fitters as laid down in the pamphlet issued by the Government of India, Department of Labour, Technical Training Scheme, headed syllabuses of Training and Trade Tests. The test is detailed on page 21 of the pamphlet and is test number 13

OR

Must satisfactorily pass the Trade Test prescribed for Grade III in I. A. O. No. 906 of 1939.

(c) *Electrical Artificer.*—Must have satisfactorily undergone the course laid down by the Technical Training Scheme in the pamphlet mentioned above for Electricians and must have satisfactorily passed the Trade Test detailed for Electricians on page 16, Test No. 9 therein

OR

Must satisfactorily pass the Trade Test prescribed for Grade III in I. A. O. No. 906 of 1939

OR

(d) *Shipwright.*—Must have satisfactorily undergone the course laid down by the Technical Training Scheme in the pamphlet mentioned above for Carpenters and Joiners and must have satisfactorily passed the Trade Test for the Carpenters and Joiners, Test No. 3, page 7, therein

OR

Must satisfactorily pass the Trade Test prescribed for Grade III in I. A. O. No. 906 of 1939.

RATES OF PAY.

On entry as Artificer acting 4th Class (all branches) and Shipwright acting 4th Class	Rs. 60
Artificer, 4th Class (all branches) and Shipwright, 4th Class.	Rs. 70—5—75
Artificer, 3rd Class (all branches) and Shipwright, 3rd Class	Rs. 80—5—90
Artificer, 2nd Class (all branches) and Shipwright, 2nd Class	Rs. 95—5—105
Artificer, 1st Class (all branches) and Shipwright, 1st Class .	Rs. 110—5—120
Chief Artificer (all branches) and Chief Shipwright	Rs. 130

Note (*i*).—Artificers and Shipwrights, 4th Class, rank as Petty Officers: Artificers and Shipwrights, 3rd Class and upwards, as Chief Petty Officers.

Note (*ii*).—After a year of service in the Acting rating, a man can obtain confirmation as Artificers or Shipwright, 4th Class, provided that he has the required certificate of competency for the higher rating and has proved himself an efficient workman and deserving of confirmation. On the completion of six years' service as Artificer or Shipwright, 4th Class and above, including not more than 18 months acting time, he will become eligible for advancement to Chief Artificer or Shipwright. To qualify for this rating he must have served 3 out of the 6 years afloat, must be recommended by his Captain for his promotion and must pass an examination.

There is an established number of these Chief Artificers and Chief Shipwrights and promotion takes place as vacancies occur.

Warrant Rank.

Subject to passing the prescribed examinations selected artificers will be given Warrant Rank as vacancies occur. The existing rate of pay is Rs. 130—270 per mensem.

Good Conduct Pay.

Artificers and Shipwrights are also eligible for Good Conduct Pay at the following rates:—

After 4 years' approved service	Rs. 2 per mensem.
After 8 years' approved service	Rs. 3 „ „
After 12 years' approved service	Rs. 4 „ „

Training.

Recruits will undergo training up to 12 months. This Training will be given partly ashore and partly afloat.

C.—COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH—VISUAL SIGNALLING AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Age.—Between 17½ and 24 years.

Educational Qualifications.—Must have passed Matriculation or an equivalent Examination. Candidates must have a very good knowledge of English, and must be able to write well. A knowledge of Hindustani is desirable.

Rates of Pay.

Ordinary Signalman or Ordinary Telegraphist	Rs. 60
Signalman or Telegraphist	Rs. 65
Leading Signalman or Leading Telegraphist	Rs. 70—5—75
Yeoman of Signals or Petty Officer Telegraphist	Rs. 80—5—90
Chief Yeoman of Signals or C. P. O. Telegraphist	Rs. 95—5—110

On promotion to Warrant Rank the rate of pay is Rs. 130 rising to Rs. 270 p. m. *plus* Rs. 2 p. d. in lieu of rations.

Good Conduct Pay.

After 4 years' approved service	Rs. 2 per mensem.
After 8 years' approved service	Rs. 3 „ „
After 12 years' approved service	Rs. 4 „ „

Non-Substantive Allowance (If Qualified).

W/T Ratings—

Trained Operator	Rs. 3 per mensem.
Visual Signalman, 3rd Class	Rs. 6 „ „
Visual Signalman, 2nd Class	Rs. 10 „ „
Visual Signalman, 1st Class	Rs. 12 „ „

W/T Ratings —

Trained Operator	Rs. 5 per mensem.
Wireless Telegraphist, 3rd Class	Rs. 7 ,, ,,
Wireless Telegraphist, 2nd Class	Rs. 12 ,, ,,
Wireless Telegraphist, 1st Class	Rs. 15 ,, ,,

D.—ACCOUNTANT BRANCH.

Age.—Between 17½ and 26 years.

Educational Qualifications.—Entered as Acting Writers provided they have passed Matriculation or Senior Cambridge or an equivalent Examination. Must be able to type about 30 words a minute. Candidates with previous office experience preferred.

Rates of Pay.

Writer	Rs. 60
Leading Writer	Rs. 70—5—75
Petty Officer Writer	Rs. 80—5—90
C. P. O. Writer	Rs. 95—5—110

On promotion to Warrant Rank the pay is Rs. 130 rising to Rs. 270 p. m. *plus* Rs. 2 p. d. in lieu of rations.

D. II.—OFFICERS' STEWARDS.

Age.—Between 17½ and 35 years.

Educational Qualifications.—Entered as Assistant Stewards must have passed VI Standards and should be able to speak, understand and write English. Are required to pass educational test before entry.

Rates of Pay.

Assistant Steward	Rs. 30
Steward	Rs. 32—1—35
Log Steward	Rs. 40—2—46
P. O. Steward	Rs. 55—5—65
C. P. O. Steward	Rs. 90—5—100

D. III.—OFFICERS' COOKS.

Age.—Between 17½ and 35 years.

Educational Qualifications.—Entered as Leading Cooks must *not* be illiterate and are required to produce satisfactory certificates as to character and ability to cook. Are required to pass professional test in cooking before entry.

Note.—Leading Cooks are required to cook European style food for officers and ratings who may be permitted to draw European Scales Rations.

Rates of Pay.

Leading Cook	Rs. 40—1—46
P. O. Cook	Rs. 55—2—65
C. P. O. Cook	Rs. 75—5—90

D. IV.—SHIPS' COOKS.

Age.—Between 17½ and 35 years.

Educational Qualifications.—Must speak Hindustani or English and be intelligent. Must produce satisfactory reference as to character and required to pass professional test before entry.

Note.—Ships' Cooks are required to cook for all ratings accustomed to Indian style cooking who draw Indian Scale Rations.

Rates of Pay.

Ships' Cook	Rs. 30—1—35

D. V.—TOPASSES.

Age.—Between 17½ and 35 years.

Educational Qualifications.—Must speak Hindustani or English. Must produce satisfactory evidence as to character and previous employment.

Note.—Topasses are required to perform sweepers duties aboard ships in connection with Latrines and Wash places, etc.

Rates of Pay.

Topass	Rs. 25—1—30
Leading Topass	Rs. 35—1—40

Good Conduct Pay.

After 4 years' approved service	Rs. 2 per mensem.
After 8 years' approved service	Rs. 3 „ „
After 12 years' approved service	Rs. 4 „ „

E.—MEDICAL BRANCH.

Age.—Between 17½ and 22 years.

Educational Qualifications.—Entered as Sick Berth Attendant II must have passed VI Standard English.

Rates of Pay.

S. B. A. II	Rs. 30
S. B. A. I	Rs. 35—1—40
Leading S. B. A.	Rs. 45—2—55
Petty Officer S. B. A.	Rs. 65—5—75
Chief Petty Officer S. B. A.	Rs. 80—5—95

Good Conduct Pay.

After 4 years' approved service	Rs. 2 per mensem.
After 8 years' approved service	Rs. 3 „ „
After 12 years' approved service	Rs. 4 „ „

Non-Substantive Allowance (If Qualified).

Masseur	Rs. 7 per mensem.
Clinical Side Room Attendant	Rs. 7 „ „
Operating Room Attendant	Rs. 7 „ „

APPENDIX I.

Daily Scale of Ration for Ratings.

	Scale o Issue.		
	"E"	"I"	"V"
Fresh Meat	12 ozs.	6 ozs	..
Bread (or biscuits)	1 lb.	8 ozs.	8 ozs.
Vegetables	6 ozs.	4 ozs.	6 ozs.
Potatoes	2 ozs.	2 ozs.	2 ozs.
Onions	2 ozs.	2 ozs.	2 ozs.
Rice Crew or/and Atta	..	1 lb.	1½ lbs.
Rice Table	6 ozs.	..	..
Dhall	..	4 ozs.	4 ozs.
Tea Officer	½ oz.	..	..
Tea Crew	..	½ oz.	½ oz.
Flour	5 ozs.	..	..
Coffee	2 ozs.	..	..
Sugar	2½ ozs.	2 ozs.	2 ozs.
Raisins	1 oz.	..	..
Ghee	1 oz.	2 ozs.	3 ozs.
Salt	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Vinegar	1/28 pt.	..	..
Mustard	1/14 oz.	..	..
Pepper	1/28 oz.	..	..
Condiments	..	½ oz.	½ oz.

Scale "E" for ratings accustomed to European food.
Scale "I" for ratings accustomed to Indian food.
Scale "V" for ratings accustomed to vegetarian food.

Note.—The term "Fresh meat" includes beef or mutton as desired.

APPENDIX II.

Non-technical.—Applications for non-technical recruitment should be submitted to the nearest Recruiting Officer as shown below:—

Head office and sub-offices.	Area covered.
Peshawar Head Office	Peshawar District, Malakand and Khyber Political agencies.
Sub-offices.	
Kohat	Kohat and Bannu Districts.
D. I. Khan	D. I. Khan District.
Mardan	Mardan District.
Rawalpindi Head Office	Hazara District of N.-W. F. P., Rawalpindi Civil Division (less Mianwali, Gujrat, Jhelum and Campbellpore districts), Kashmir and Poonch States.
Sub-offices.	
Jhelum	Jhelum District.
Campbellpore	Campbellpore District.
Mianwali	Mianwali District.
Lahore Head Office	Lahore Civil Division (less Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Montgomery and Amritsar districts). Jammu and Bahawalpur States.
Sub-offices.	
Sialkot	Sialkot District.
Amritsar	Amritsar District.
Montgomery	Montgomery District.
Karachi	Sind.
Gujrat	Gujrat District.
Multan	Multan Civil Division.
Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur District.
Jullundur Head Office	Jullundur Civil Division (less Kangra, Palampur, Hamirpur, Hoshiarpur, and Ferozepore districts), Chamba, Faridkot, Jind (less Charkhi Dadri, Safidon and Jind Tehsils), Kapurthala, Malerkotla, Mandi, Nabha (less Bawal Tehsil), Patiala (less Narnaul and Mohindergarh Tehsils), Sirmoor, Suket and Simla Hill States.
Sub-offices.	
Kurali	Rupar and Kharar Tehsils of Ambala, Budhlada and Kurali Tehsils of Hoshiarpur.
Palampur	Palampur District.
Hamirpur	Hamirpur District.
Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur District (less Kurali Tehsil).
Ferozepore	Ferozepore District.
Kangra	Kangra District.
Ludhiana	Ludhiana District.
Delhi Head Office	Delhi.
Sub-offices.	
Delhi	Delhi Province.
Agra	Agra Civil Division, Dholpur and Bharatpur States.
Meerut	Meerut Civil Division (less Saharanpur and Dehra Dun Districts).
Hissar	Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon districts.
Ambala	Ambala Civil Division (less Ruper and Kharar Tehsils, Simla District and Simla Hill States) and Narwana Tehsil of Patiala State.
Roorkee	Saharanpur and Dehra Dun Districts.
Rohtak	Rohtak District.

Head office and sub-offices.	Area covered.
Lucknow Head Office	Benares, Bareilly, Lucknow, Jhansi, Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad Civil Division, Rampur and Benares States and Assam.
Sub-offices.	
Almora	Kumaon Civil Division (less Garhwal Districts).
Arrah	Bihar Province.
Calcutta	Bengal.
Sylhet	Not at present officially recognised but to be operated by R. O., Lucknow.
Ajmer Head Office	Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana and Central India Agencies (less Alwar, Jodhpur, Dholpur, Bharatpur and Bikaner States), Narnaul and Mohindergarh Tohsils of Patiala State. Bawal Tehsil of Nabha State.
Sub-offices.	
Alwar	Alwar State.
Jodhpur	Jodhpur State.
Bikaner	Bikaner State.
Poona Head Office	Bombay Presidency (less Bombay, Belgaum, Sholapur, East and West Khandesh, Dharwar and North Kanara districts and Southern Mahratta States and Bijapore) Hyderabad States and agencies in Bombay Presidency (less Southern Mahratta States Bijapore).
Sub-offices.	
Belgaum	Belgaum.
Kolhapur	Southern Mahratta States, Bijapore.
Sholapur	Sholapur.
Bombay	Bombay District.
Kamptee	C. P. (less Berar).
Amraoti	Berar.
Dhulia	East and West Khandesh districts.
Dharwar	Dharwar and North Kanara districts.
Bangalore Head Office	Southern Kanara district and Mysore State.
Sub-offices.	
Vellore	Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantpur, North Arcot and Salem districts.
Cocanada	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East and West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, and Nellore districts.
Trichy	South Arcot, Trichy, Madura, Ramnad and Tanjore districts.
Coimbatore	Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts.
Cannanore	Malabar and Cochin State.
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly district, and Travancore State.
Chittoor	Chittoor district.
Lansdowne	Garhwal District. Tehri Garhwal State.
Assistant Recruiting Officers (Non-combatants), Delhi.	Whole of India.

NOTE.—Source of information of recruiting tour—F. A. leaflets, Deputy Commissioner's office and Tehsildar's office.

APPENDIX III.

Technical.—Application for technical recruitment should be made to the nearest Technical Recruiting Officer, or the Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer as shown below :—

Province.	Address of the officer.
	NORTHERN AREA.
Punjab and neighbouring States.	Technical Recruiting Officer, Northern Area, 22, Davis Road, Lahore. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officers, 125, Market Road, Rawalpindi. No. 2, Civil Lines, Sargodha. Jada Road, Jhelum. No. 1, Cantonment, Jullundur. No. 31, Alexander Road, near Butchery, Ambala Cantonment, 30, Davis Road, Lahore.
N.-W. F. P.	Assistant Technical Recruiting Officers, 125, Market Road, Rawalpindi. Jamrud Road, Peshawar Cantonment.
Sind, Baluchistan and neighbouring States	Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, 10/1, Fowler Lines, Karachi Saddar.
	EASTERN AREA.
United Provinces and neighbouring States	Technical Recruiting Officer, Eastern Area, Hazratganj, Lucknow. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, No. 1, Lothian Road, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.
Delhi and Rajputana . .	Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, No. 1, Lothian Road, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.
Bengal, Orissa, Assam and neighbouring States . . .	Assistant Technical Recruiting Officers, 3, May Road, Hastings, Calcutta. Strand Road, Chittagong.
Bihar and neighbouring States .	Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Exhibition Road, Patna.
	SOUTHERN AREA.
Madras and neighbouring States.	Technical Recruiting Officer, Southern Area, Cornwallis Barracks, Trinity Road, Bangalore. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officers, Pudupet Lines, Pudupet, Mount Road P. O., Madras. Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
	WESTERN AREA.
Bombay and neighbouring States	Technical Recruiting Officer, Staunton Road, Poona. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Esplanade Maidan (North), Dhobi Talao, Bombay No. 1.
C. P., Berar and neighbouring States	Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Assembly Rest House, Nagpur.

GIPD- -L808 Army III—17-4-42—25,000.

EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS IN HIS MAJESTY'S INDIAN LAND FORCES

INFORMATION PAMPHLET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, INDIA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S BRANCH

No. B/67242/A. G. 2 (c

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PREFACE.

This pamphlet is intended to give in a short compass the main conditions governing emergency commissions in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces. It is intended for the information of candidates who are considering applying for emergency commissions. This pamphlet should not be quoted as an authority especially as regards pay, allowances, leave and other concessions as these are subject to periodical revision.

PART I.—GENERAL.

This part contains general conditions governing emergency commissions in both technical and non-technical arms.

1. *Definitions.*—Technical arms are :—

Indian Engineers.
Indian Signals.
Royal Indian Army Service Corps (M. T.)
Indian Army Ordnance Corps.

Non-technical arms are :—

Cavalry.
Infantry.
Artillery.
Royal Indian Army Service Corps (General Duties).

2. *Emergency Commission—its implications and prospects.*

All Commissions which are granted during the present war are known as " Emergency Commissions ". They are granted for the duration of the war and for so long thereafter as their services may be required. They convey the same status and powers as permanent peace time commissions and, although terminable on the conclusion of hostilities, holders are eligible for consideration for such permanent commissions as may be available after the War. Many officers holding emergency commissions will undoubtedly be required for permanent service after the war, so there is a good chance of being selected for this privilege. As merit and experience will count, the sooner a commission is obtained the better. Intending candidates should therefore not delay in applying.

Many prospective applicants have little knowledge of what life in the Army involves. An Officer in His Majesty's Forces has great responsibilities, moral, legal and financial, but many privileges. He is responsible for the welfare and lives of the men who serve under him at all times. He is answerable for all the arms, equipment, clothing, animals and other property used by the men under his command. He has to work hard to make himself efficient in the many duties which will come his way. He must be inspired by a deep sense of devotion to the cause of his country and never spare himself in carrying out his duties, however distasteful they may be at the time.

In return he will learn to be a leader of men. He will broaden his mind by travel both in India and abroad. He will find opportunities for games, sports, adventure and make contact with various peoples and make many new friends. There is probably no profession in the world which repays one so well in kind for the hard but healthy work which Army life entails.

As it is realised that candidates by accepting emergency commissions may be missing the chance of permanent employment in other Government services, it has been decided that 50 % of vacancies annually occurring in the I. C. S. and Indian Police shall be left unfilled with a view to their being made available immediately after the war for suitable candidates with war service. A similar scheme of reservation to the Central Services with any necessary modifications imposed by the peculiar requirements of particular services is under consideration and it is expected that Provincial Governments will make their own pronouncements in respect of the services under their control. Minimum educational qualifications, the possession of which is considered essential for the efficient performance of the duties of the Service in question, will be prescribed but otherwise recruitment to such reserved vacancies will be made by selection and due consideration will be given to a certificate of good service from the Military Commander of the unit or units in which the candidate served. Appointments will be subject to the usual medical examination for physical fitness prescribed for the Service concerned.

Implications of emergency commissions.

Candidates once finally selected must—

(i) give up all ideas of other employment whilst serving in the Army ;

(ii) subject themselves to the rules and regulations of the cadet school to which posted and subsequently to provisions of the Indian Army Act, which confers additional privileges as well as liabilities ;

(iii) be prepared to serve anywhere in India or overseas with any Branch or Arm of His Majesty's Forces and to move anywhere at short notice by land, river, sea or air.

Direct Commissions.

These are granted to those who possess certain special qualifications and who can be granted special appointments without any military training.

The terms and conditions including age limits and physical standards, which apply at present to those entering Army Service are set forth in Appendices 1 to 7.

3. (*a*) *Who are eligible to apply.*—Any male person of unmixed Indian descent (including school and college students), or of mixed Indian and European descent, or of pure European descent if domiciled in India, is eligible.

A candidate who is in Government service must apply through the Head of his Department who must obtain sanction of the Local Government or Administration concerned.

Subjects of Indian States in State employ must obtain prior sanction of the State Authorities concerned.

Applications of serving soldiers including V. C. Os. will be forwarded through the normal military channels. No serving soldiers of, or individuals serving with, the I. A. O. C. will be recommended without the prior permission of the Director of Ordnance Services at G. H. Q., India. Prior approval of D. S. D. (Signals) will be necessary in the case of serving soldiers of Indian Signal Corps.

(*b*) *General qualifications.*

(*i*) *Physical.*—See para. 5 and Appendix 2. Candidates must be able to stand a strenuous course of training at an Officers' Training School and fulfil full military obligations.

(*ii*) *Educational.*—Good general education of a high standard. No minimum educational qualifications are specified for non-technical arms but candidates are expected to possess good general knowledge, acquaintance with current world topics and the part played by the Army especially the Indian Army in the War, intelligence and fluency in English. The medium of communication at the training schools is English and no facilities exist at the training schools for language instruction.

(*iii*) *Miscellaneous other qualifications* :—

Personality so as to command the respect and obedience of Indian soldiers.

Resourcefulness.

Initiative.

Powers of drive without being aggressive.

Adaptability to circumstances.

Tactful behaviour to superiors, subordinates and others.

(*iv*) *Age limits.*—As laid down in Appendix 1.

4. *How to apply.*—Those desirous of taking advantage of the opportunity to obtain an emergency commission should apply in writing for a form of application I. A. F. Z. 2290 to the requisite Military Headquarters shown in Appendix 3 according to the civil District in which they are residing at the time of applying.

5. *Medical Fitness.*—All candidates must be medically fit for service in any part of the world. In the case of Engineer candidates Medical Category ' B ' (Unfit for general service, but fit for all ordinary duties in India, and for garrison, base, or L. of C. duties abroad, or for specially selected employment abroad) is acceptable.

6. *Method of selection.*—Candidates will first be interviewed by a Local Selection Committee, called Provincial Board, consisting of civil and military officers. If approved by that Committee they will be interviewed by one of the Central Interview Boards (*see* Appendix 8).

Technical candidates will in addition require to be passed by a selected Technical Officer.

No appeals against the decision of the Central Interview Boards can be considered.

Candidates not considered up to standard for an Officers' Training School but likely to improve with special training facilities, may be selected for this purpose by the Interview Board when special instructions will be issued to the candidate.

7. The periods of training are as follows :—

Arm of Service.	Period of Basic Training.	Supplementary Training in arm of service for which selected.	Total.
	months.	months.	
Cavalry (Indian Armoured Corps) ..	5	3	8
Artillery	5	3	8
Signals	5	4	9
Engineers	6	..	6
Infantry	7	..	7
R. I. A. S. C.	5	3*	8
I. A. O. C. (O. M. E.)	2½*	†	2½
I. A. O. C. (Administrative Officers)	4*	..	4

*Indicates that the cadets undergo the training as Commissioned Officers, but candidates for the I. A. O. S. may be required to undergo a period of training as cadets at an Officers' Training School, after which they will attend a further period of training, as commissioned officers, at the I. A. O. C. Training Centre.

†Selected candidates will be required to undergo a further course in Armaments and Instruments, totalling 4 months.

N.B.—Cadets of between 18 and 18½ years of age carry out 12 months' training inclusive of supplementary training. (Not applicable to the I. A. O. C.).

Serving soldiers finally selected are not exempt from undergoing training but the period may be shortened according to the degree of proficiency.

Joining instructions will be given to the candidates prior to their proceeding to their respective school of instruction.

Candidates must mix freely with all classes and must not be influenced by caste prejudices. Messing arrangements are provided at the Training School and no separate arrangements by candidates are permitted. Candidates are not allowed to take their families to Schools of Instruction.

8. *Posting of trained Candidates.*—This will depend on aptitude and characteristics displayed while under training. While every regard will be given to candidates' wishes, the recommendation of the School Commandant will be the chief deciding factor. In the case of I. A. O. C. Officers, postings will be ordered by General Headquarters.

Candidates who do not come up to the required standard in any way during training are liable to be discharged at any period of their training.

9. *Leave.*—Leave will be admissible as under :—

(*i*) *During the period of training.*—No leave except casual leave up to ten days *at a time*, will be admissible.

I. A. O. C. Officers will not be granted any leave whilst undergoing training at the I. A. O. C. Training Centre.

(*ii*) *On being commissioned.*—Leave will be governed by the rules applicable to regular Indian Commissioned Officers, subject to such restrictions as may, from time to time, be imposed during the war, *i.e.*, during the war they will ordinarily be eligible for—

(*a*) Casual leave which is ordinarily limited to 10 days at a time.

(*b*) Privilege leave *up to* two months annually of which only 1 month may be granted at a time.

(*c*) Leave on medical certificate up to a total of two years absence from duty, provided there is a reasonable prospect of an officer becoming fit for duty.

(*d*) Wound, injury or disability leave on full pay up to 3 months.

(*e*) Those permitted to retire or resign their commissions may be granted privilege leave due or casual leave pending retirement or resignation.

10. *Counting of previous service.*—(*Not* applicable at present to Ordnance Mechanical Engineers for which see Appendix 5). Emergency Commissioned Officers are eligible for promotion to the war substantive rank of Lieutenant on their completing 2½ years' service including any periods of service reckonable under clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) below, or on completing 18 months' commissioned service rendered during the emergency, whichever is earlier.

(*i*) All King's commissioned service, in any branch of His Majesty's naval, military, marine and air forces [which include service in the Indian Volunteers, the Indian Defence Force, the Auxiliary Force (India), and the Indian Territorial Force], in the forces of a Dominion, Crown Colony or other British Possessions, whether regular or otherwise, rendered during the period 4th August 1914 to 11th November 1918 (both days inclusive), and any full pay King's commissioned service rendered subsequent to the above mentioned period.

(*ii*) All King's commissioned service with the colours as a regular officer.

No individual will be commissioned with more seniority than that of Lieutenant, junior in that rank, but those who have sufficient reckonable service will be allowed to draw the higher rate of pay laid down for a Lieutenant.

An applicant should state clearly on his application form the period of service, as above, which he claims should reckon towards rank and seniority, and should submit the necessary proof thereof. The onus of proving former service rests with the applicant himself, and claims are ignored in the absence of necessary proof.

11. *Pay and Allowances.*

I.—*Pay and allowances as cadets under training at schools of instruction and training units in India.*

(1) (*a*) *Indian civilian cadets from India.*—Pay as specified below, will be admissible from the date of joining the schools of instruction or training units :—

(*i*) *Single*	.. ..	About Rs. 148 p. m.
(*ii*) *Married*	.. ..	Rs. 148 p. m. *plus* Rs. 50 p. m. special allowance and Rs. 5 p. m. separation allowance, if family is separated.

(*b*) *Civilian Government servants from India—(Indians).*—Pay as in (*a*) above, but they may be allowed to draw the civil pay of their civil substantive appointments if more favourable.

The term ' civil pay ' will take into account increments of civil pay as they become due and the operation of the ' next below rule ' affecting officiating promotions under the civil rules applicable to the officer's permanent cadre.

Pay and allowances will be admissible from the date of leaving their peace stations, provided officers report for duty within 10 days of that date.

An officer will be allowed to retain a lien on his permanent civil appointment under the normal rules on the subject; military service will count towards increments of civil pay, promotion, pension or gratuity (as the case may be) in his permanent cadre.

(2) Messing, accommodation, furniture, water, light, fuel and conservancy charges of *all cadets* will be borne by the Government.

(3) An outfit allowance of Rs. 533 will be given to each cadet. This will be expended under the supervision of the Officer Commanding of the Training Establishment to which posted. In the case of those selected for direct commissions into the I. A. O. C., the outfit allowance will be granted on notification of the grant of commission.

II.—*Pay and allowances on being commissioned up to the rank of Major.*

(*i*) (*a*) *Non-Government servants.*

	Consolidated Pay p. m.	Emergency allowance.	Messing allowance.	Total p. m.	Corps pay to Indian Engineers, O. M. Es. & officers of the I. S. C. R. I. A. S. C. & I. A. O. C.	Separation allowance if posted overseas or to a non-family station in India.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On being gazetted as a 2nd Lieutenant, Emergency Commission.	300	65	40	405	40	40
Lieut. during 3 years and 7 months' service as such.	350	65	15	430	40	40
Lieut. after 3 years 9 months' service as such.	400	60	..	460	40	40
Captain, until completion of 2 years' service as such.	450	50	..	500	60	50
Captain, after 2 years' service as such	500	..	..	500	60	50
Captain, after 4 years' service as such	550	..	..	550	60	50
Captain, after 6 years' service as such	600	..	.	600	60	50
Captain, after 8 years' service as such.	650			650	60	60
Major	800	..	..	800	100	80

(*c*) *Civilian Government servants.*

Pay as in (*a*) above but they may be allowed to draw the civil pay of their civil substantive appointments, if more favourable.

Other conditions of service will be the same as in paragraph (1) (*b*) of clause I above.

NOTE.—Extra compensatory allowance is granted to personnel of the Railway and P. & T. Departments.

12. *Travelling allowances and concessions.*

Service personnel (i.e., *British and Indian Soldiers*)—

(*i*) If posted direct to their permanent station, they will travel on warrant on the permanent duty scale in the class of accommodation to which their substantive rank entitles them provided that in no case will a lower class of accommodation than second class be allowed.

(*ii*) If posted to an intermediate station (*i.e.*, when proceeding to an Officers' Training School or the Indian Military Academy), they will travel on warrant on the temporary duty scale in the class of accommodation to which their substantive rank entitles them provided that in no case will a lower class of accommodation than second class be allowed. When proceeding to the permanent station direct after completion of the course, they will receive conveyance on warrant on the temporary duty scale for themselves, *plus* the difference between the permanent and temporary duty scales of baggage and servants on warrant and fares for the family to the permanent duty station direct as for first grade officers.

Non-service personnel (i.e., *British and Indian gentlemen recruited from civil life and from Government employment*)—

(*i*) If posted from their residence/station of civil employment direct to their permanent station, they will receive permanent duty scale of travelling allowance as for second grade officers, except that such Government servants as are classified as first grade officers for travelling allowances will receive first class fares.

(*ii*) If posted to an intermediate station (*i.e.*, when proceeding to a course of instruction at the I. M. A. or an Officers' Training School), they will receive temporary duty scale of travelling allowance as for second grade officers, except that Government servants who are classified

as first grade officers for travelling allowances will receive first class fares, from their residence/station of civil employment to the intermediate station. When proceeding to the permanent station direct after completion of the course, they will receive conveyance on warrant on the temporary duty scale for themselves, *plus* the difference between the permanent and temporary duty scales of baggage and servants on warrant and fares for the family from their residence/station of civil employment, to the permanent duty station direct as for first grade officers.

2. Whilst at the Officers' Training Schools or the Indian Military Academy, cadets (British and Indian) will receive free conveyance as specified in the final sub-paragraph of this paragraph on the following occasions :—

(*a*) When granted leave on medical certificate to and from their homes or intended place of residence (in the case of those who have no homes) within Indian limits.

(*b*) When granted leave after the completion of their training to and from their homes or intended place of residence (in the case of those who have no homes) within Indian limits.

(*c*) On selection for a further course of training whilst on leave at their homes or intended place of residence (in the case of those who have no homes) within Indian limits or direct from the Officers' Training Schools or the Indian Military Academy to the station of further training. Whilst at the second course they will be entitled to the concessions at (*a*) and (*b*) above. When proceeding to the permanent station direct after completion of the second course they will receive conveyance on temporary duty scale from the second station of training to the permanent station for themselves, *plus* the difference between the permanent and temporary duty scales of baggage and servants on warrant and fares for the family from their residence/unit/*station of civil employment* to the permanent duty station direct as for first grade officers.

(*d*) To their homes, place of recruitment or, in the case of item (*iii*) below to the place where their services are required, within Indian limits when discharged—

(*i*) On medical grounds.

(*ii*) On disciplinary grounds.

(*iii*) On being required for other duties by the National Advisory Committee.

(*iv*) On being found unsuitable for either the initial or further training.

British and Indian soldiers will travel in the class of accommodation to which their substantive rank entitles them. Civilian cadets will draw travelling allowance on the temporary duty scale as in paragraph 1 above, except in cases of (*ii*) and (*iv*) above when only one second class fare will be admissible.

3. Past cases where travelling allowance has already been admitted or advance of travelling allowance paid for journeys undertaken prior to the issue of these orders will not be re-opened.

13. *Provident Funds.*

(*a*) Cadets granted emergency commissions are eligible to subscribe to the Defence Services Officers Provident Fund. Subscription is initially optional, but continuance becomes compulsory when an officer once becomes a subscriber. The object of the Fund is to encourage thrift and to provide officers with a lump sum of money on quitting the service, at a time when it is most needed.

While in service subscribers may, under certain conditions, take advances from the sum standing to their credit. Such advances will ordinarily not exceed an amount in excess of three months' pay and are repayable in not less than 12 and not more than 24 monthly instalments.

Subscriptions range from a minimum of Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 p. m. according to the rank of a subscriber, the maximum monthly subscriptions being five times the minimum, and are exempt from payment of Indian Income Tax subject to the limitations laid down in the Indian Income Tax Act.

Interest is allowed on subscriptions at the same rate admissible to subscribers to the General Provident Fund. The rate of interest will be as decided by the Government of India and notified in India Army Orders from time to time.

Copies of the Defence Services Officer Provident Fund Rules can be obtained *gratis* from the C. M. A. and P., Lahore.

(*b*) Civilian Government servants, including Railway personnel, who, during their civil employ, were subscribers to a Provident Fund, will be permitted to continue to subscribe to that Fund under the same terms and conditions as in their civil appointment.

14. *Disability and family pensions.*

Subject to the same general conditions as are applicable to similar awards in the case of regular Indian commissioned officers, disability pension, family pension, allowances and gratuity shall be admissible at the following rates when an officer is pronounced permanently unfit for general service, or dies, from a cause directly attributable to conditions of military service :—

Disability Pensions.

Percentage of degree of disability.	Rank.		
	Lieut.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain or Subaltern.
	Rs. per annum.	Rs. per annum.	Rs. per annum.
100	3,335	2,665	2,000
Less than 100 but not less than 90	3,000	2,400	1,800
Less than 90 but not less than 80	2,665	2,135	1,600
Less than 80 but not less than 70	2,335	1,865	1,400
Less than 70 but not less than 60	2,000	1,600	1,200
Less than 60 but not less than 50	1,665	1,335	1,000
Less than 50 but not less than 40	1,335	1,065	800
Less than 40 but not less than 30	1,000	800	600
Less than 30 but not less than 20	665	535	400

Family Pension.

	Rs. per annum
(a) Widow—	
Rank of officer—	
2nd Lieut. and Lieut.	1,200
Captain	1,340
Major	1,870
Lieut.-Colonel	2,400
(b) Legitimate children—	
(i) Children's allowance for each child irrespective of the rank of the officer .	320 (Rs. 535, if motherless).
(ii) Educational allowance which may be granted in special cases in addition for each legitimate child in case of pecuniary need, etc. Not exceeding ..	310

Gratuities.

The gratuity admissible to the widow of an officer killed in action shall be :—

Rank of officer.	Amount of gratuity.
	Rs.
2nd Lieut.	1,335
Lieutenant	2,000
Captain	2,670
Major	4,000
Lieut.-Colonel	6,000

Pensions of officers granted permanent commissions.

Officers who are granted permanent commissions after the war will be eligible for pensions and gratuities. These are on a generous scale.

For example, an officer who leaves the service with less than 15 years but more than 10 years pensionable service gets Rs. 13,250 for ten years service *plus* Rs. 1,250 for each additional year.

An officer who retires after completing 15 years pensionable service gets a pension of Rs. 1,800 per annum. Higher rates of pension are earned by length of service and rank attained. The maximum pension for a Lt.-Colonel is Rs. 7,200 per annum.

PART II—APPENDICES.

APPENDIX 1.

AGE LIMITS.

[See paragraph 3 (*b*) (*iv*), Part I.]

Age Limits for Indian Land Forces.

Non-Technical.

Arm or Corps.	Age Limits.	
	Lower.	Upper.
Cavalry . .	18 (Must have attained 18th birthday).	35 (Must not have passed 36th birthday).
Infantry		
Artillery		
R. I. A. S. C. (General Duties) . .		
Civilian Candidates		
Regular Army Candidates . .		
Auxiliary Force Candidates . .		
Territorial Force Candidates . .		

Technical.

Arm or Corps.	Age Limits.	
	Lower.	Upper.
Indian Army Ordnance Corps . . (Ordnance Mechanical Engrs.)	20	40 (Must not have passed 41st birthday).
Indian Army Ordnance Corps . . (General Duties.)	20	
Corps of Indian Engineers . .	18 (Must have attained the 18th birthday).	35 (Must not have passed 36th birthday).
Corps of Indian Signals . .		
Royal Indian Army Service Corps. (Mechanical Tpt.).		
Royal Indian Army Service Corps (Supply Branch).		

APPENDIX 2.

[See Paragraph 3-*b* (*i*), Part I.]

Physical conditions for admission to the Indian Land Forces as an Emergency Commissioned Officer.

1. To be passed as fit for an emergency commission in the Indian Land Forces a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of military duty in any part of the world.

2. The age, height and chest girth will not be less than that given in the following table :—

Age last birthday.	Height without shoes.	Chest.	
		Girth when fully expanded.	Range of expansion not less than.
	inches.	inches.	inches.
17 to 18 ..	62 and under 65 ..	33	2
	65 „ 68 ..	33½	2
	68 „ 72 ..	34	2
	72 and upwards ..	34	2
19	62½ and under 65 ..	33½	2
	65 „ 68 ..	34	2
	68 „ 70 ..	34½	2
	70 „ 72 ..	34½	2
	72 and upwards ..	35	2
20 and upwards ..	62½ and under 65 ..	33½	2
	65 „ 68 ..	34	2
	68 „ 70 ..	34½	2
	70 „ 72 ..	35	2
	72 and upwards ..	35½	2

Height, Chest and Weight measurements of the categories mentioned below.

Infantry, Signals.

(1) *Dogras, Garhwalis, Kumaonis, Bengalis.*

(2) *Gurkhas, Assamese.*

		Height.	Expanded Chest.	Weight.
		(1) 5′–0″	32″	105 lb.
		(2) 4′–11″	32″	105 lb.
	Indian Cavalry ..	5′–4″	33″	110 lb.
	Artillery—			
	Mountain	5′–6″	34″	120 lb.
	Field and Heavy ..	5′–4″	33″	110 lb.
(1) & (2)	Anti-Tank ..	5′–4″	33″	110 lb.
(1) & (2)	Anti-Aircraft ..	5′–6″	33″	115 lb.
	R. I. A. S. C.—			
	M. T.	5′–4″	33″	110 lb.
	A. T.	4′–11″	32″	105 lb.
	I. A. O. C.	4′–11″	32″	105 lb.
	Indian Engineers ..	4′–11″	32″	105 lb.

APPENDIX 3.

LIST OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND AREAS UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE JURISDICTION TO WHOM APPLICATION SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

Military Authorities.	*Military formations to which applications may be sent.*
Headquarters, Peshawar District, PESHAWAR	Headquarters, Peshawar District.
Headquarters, Kohat District, KOHAT	Headquarters, Kohat District.
Headquarters, Rawalpindi District, (Winter). RAWALPINDI. (Summer). MURREE ..	Headquarters, Rawalpindi Area, RAWALPINDI.
Headquarters, Waziristan District, (Winter). DERA ISMAIL KHAN. (Summer). RAZMAK ..	Headquarters, Waziristan District.
Headquarters, Lahore District, (Winter). LAHORE. (Summer). DALHOUSIE	Headquarters, Lahore Area, LAHORE. Headquarters, Ambala Area, AMBALA—(Winter). KASAULI—(Summer). Headquarters, Ferozepore Area, FEROZEPORE. Headquarters, Jullundur Area, JULLUNDUR.
Headquarters, Delhi Area, DELHI	Headquarters, Delhi Area, DELHI CANTONMENT.
Headquarters, Meerut District, DEHRA DUN	Headquarters, Dehra Dun Area, DEHRA DUN.
Headquarters, Lucknow District, (Winter). LUCKNOW. (Summer). RANIKHET..	Headquarters, Allahabad Area, ALLAHABAD.
Headquarters, P. & A. District, CALCUTTA	Headquarters, Calcutta Area, CALCUTTA. Headquarters, Eastern Bengal and Assam Area, SHILLONG.

Military Authorities.	*Military formations to which applications may be sent.*
Headquarters, Western (Independent) District, QUETTA	Headquarters, Western (Ind.) District.
Headquarters, Sind District, KARACHI	Headquarters, Sind District.
Headquarters, Bombay District, BOMBAY	Headquarters, Bombay Area, BOMBAY. Headquarters, Mhow Area, MHOW.
Headquarters, Deccan (Independent) Area, BOLARUM	Headquarters, Deccan (Independent) Area, BOLARUM.
Headquarters, Poona (Independent) Area, POONA	Headquarters, Poona (Independent) Area, POONA.
Headquarters, Jubbulpore (Ind.) Area, JUBBULPORE	Headquarters, Jubbulpore (Ind.) Area, JUBBULPORE.
Headquarters, Madras District, BANGALORE	Headquarters, Madras Area, MADRAS.

APPENDIX 4.

Corps of Indian Engineers.

There are two methods of recruitment of Engineer officers from civil life in India for the grant of emergency commission in the Corps of Indian Engineers.

Method 1.—*Commissions through Engineer Officer Cadet Training Units.*

Qualifications. (*a*) *Physical.*—See Appendices 1 and 2.

(*b*) *Education.*—(*i*) Passed the Intermediate examination in Arts or Science in the first or second Division with Mathematics or Physics of a recognised Indian University.

(*ii*) Passed the B.Sc., or B.A. examination in the first or Second division with Mathematics or Physics or with two papers in Mathematics of a recognised Indian University.

(*iii*) Passed the first or intermediate examination in Engineering of a recognised Indian University.

(*iv*) Passed the Associate membership examination (all parts) of the Institute of Civil Mechanical, or Electrical Engineers of Great Britain, or of the Institute of Engineers (India).

(*v*) Passed the final examination of a recognised university of Engineering degree or Engineering College Diploma.

(*vi*) Men without engineering degrees or diplomas but with good practical experience of engineering may be accepted provided they possess reasonably good educational qualifications. Such cases will be considered on their individual merits.

(*c*) *Experience.*—Practical engineering experience preferably of civil or structural engineering is necessary only in the case of candidates over 27 years of age.

Prospects.—Emergency Commissioned Officers receive substantive promotion to the rank of Lieutenant on completion of 18 months' Service.

Method II.—*Direct Commissions without training.*

This type of commission is granted only to selected individuals whose qualifications suit them for specialist Engineering officer appointment.

Prospects.—Officers with the necessary qualifications and experience may receive immediate or early acting promotion to Captain or Major to fill vacant appointments carrying these ranks.

APPENDIX 5.

INDIAN ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Ordnance Mechanical Engineers.

(*a*) *General Education.*—Matriculation or equivalent standard.

(*b*) *Technical Education.*—A technical education is not enough ; the candidate must show that he has actually benefited by it, *i.e.*, he has assimilated and retained fundamentals and that he is able to apply his knowledge to practical engineering problems.

(*c*) *Practical Training.*—Practical training is of paramount importance ; a definite apprenticeship is most desirable. This may be sandwiched with a university course. As well as being trained in fitting and turning, candidates must have had some experience in allied trades such as pattern-making, moulding, etc.

(*d*) *Experience.*—The experience required of a candidate will depend largely on his age. In the case of older candidates, *i.e.*, from 35 years of age, it is expected that he should have already held some responsible post. In the case of younger men extensive experience is not expected, but the candidate must be able to satisfy the interviewer that he has had the groundwork and fundamentals necessary for the duties of an O.M.E.

(*e*) *General.*—A candidate must show that he has had some experience in the control of labour—that he has the character that will carry out an order, and the personality that will ensure that his own orders are carried out.

(*f*) *Qualifications.*—A candidate must either have—

(*i*) a degree in mechanical or electrical engineering ; or

(*ii*) have passed the requisite examinations to qualify for graduate membership of either the Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, or the Institute of Automobile Engineers, or

(*iii*) held such a responsible position in an approved engineering firm as would require qualifications at (*i*) or (*ii*) above.

B. *General Duties.*

1. *General Education.*—Minimum educational qualification—B.A., or B.Sc.

General.—As for (*e*) above.

2. *Qualifications.*—A knowledge of any of the following :—

(*a*) Administrative work in any large industrial firm.

(*b*) Textiles.

(*c*) Oils.

(*d*) Paints.

(*e*) Chemicals.

(*f*) Explosives.

(*g*) Timber.

(*h*) Leather.

Officer cadets for the I.A.O.C., are not generally classified as officer cadets, but in certain cases, may be required to undergo a period of military training as cadets at an Officers' Training School. Those granted direct commissions are commissioned on recruitment as follows :—

(*a*) *Ordnance Mechanical Engineers.*—In the rank of Lieutenant in the first case, and granted as ante-date in the rank for the purposes of pay and promotion as under—

(*i*) If recruited after 25th birthday—5 years ;

(*ii*) If recruited before 25th birthday—to 20th birthday.

These ante-dates will normally enable officers to reach the rank of Captain by their 34th birthday. Where, however, owing to age on recruitment, such will not be the case, the temporary rank of Captain will be granted to such officers recruited on emergency terms as under—

(*i*) Officers below the age of 34—on attaining their 34th birthday.

(*ii*) Officers who are 34 or over on recruitment—with effect from their 34th birthday or date of recruitment, whichever is later.

The grant of this ante-date will have no effect on seniority for further promotion or post-war prospects, which will be assessed from the date of first commission, plus ante-date.

(*b*) *Administrative*—as second Lieutenants.

N.B. Nhose required to undergo military training will be commissioned under the above terms from the date that they report for duty with the I.A.O.C.

APPENDIX 6.

Royal Indian Army Service Corps.

This is a Regimental Corps and the officers hold combatant status. The general qualifications and conditions laid down in paragraph 3 (*b*) Part I are applicable.

Officers are required to serve in the Supply, Animal Transport and Mechanical Transport Branches of the Corps and duties are interchangeable. They must be prepared to supervise butcheries, if required, and must not permit caste prejudices to interfere with the discharge of their duties. On first appointment officers undergo a three months course of instruction at the R. I. A. S. C.. School in Supply and Mechanical Transport subjects and thereafter may be selected to undergo a further course in Animal Transport subjects.

No special technical qualifications are necessary but commercial training, business experience and a knowledge of Mechanical Transport will he helpful.

APPENDIX 7.

INDIAN SIGNAL CORPS.

General qualifications and conditions are as laid down in paragraph 3-*b*, Part I. In addition knowledge of, and practical experience in, any of the following subjects will be useful to applicants for commissions in the Indian Signal Corps :—

Wireless Engineering including servicing.
Telephone Engineering.
Cables.
Telegraph Engineering.
Erection and maintenance of post and telegraph lines.

The above must only be regarded as useful technical qualifications, which will help in the applicant's later military training. Intending applicants should realise that the duties of officers in the Indian Signal Corps, while calling for technical knowledge, make great demands on leadership, personality and ability to handle men.

The normal duties of a Regimental Officer are also included.

APPENDIX 8.

(SEE PARAGRAPH 6 PART I.)

List of places in which Central Interview Boards will hold their sessions for Interview of Candidates.

	Military Districts.	*Civil Districts.*
NORTHERN AREA.	(See Appendix 3).	
Alternatively at one of the following stations :—	*Northern Command.*	ALL INDIA excluding the States, etc., given against Southern Area below.
LAHORE.	Peshawar District.	
DELHI.	Kohat District.	
ALLAHABAD.	Rawalpindi District.	
DEHRA DUN.	Waziristan District.	
	Lahore District.	
	Eastern Command.	
	Delhi Area.	
	Meerut District.	
	Lucknow District.	
	Pres. and Assam District.	
	Western (Ind.) District.	
	SIND DISTRICT.	
SOUTHERN AREA.		
Alternatively at one of the following stations :—	*Southern Command.*	
BANGALORE.	Deccan (Ind.) Area.	Mhow Area.
JUBBULPORE.	Jubbulpore (Ind.) Area.	C. I. States.
POONA.	Bombay District.	Bombay.
	Poona (Ind.) Area.	Poona.
	Madras District.	Ahmednagar.
		Satara.
		Kolhapur State.
		Bangalore.
		Mysore State.
		Hyderabad State.
		Madras Province.

H803Army—10,000—10-12-41—GIPS

RECRUITING PAMPHLET.

The information given in this pamphlet is not exhaustive and details are liable to change from time to time.

Up-to-date information may be had from the nearest Recruiting Officer or Technical Recruiting Officer concerned.

This publication should not be quoted as an authority.

General Headquarters, India.
NEW DELHI.

RECRUITING PAMPHLET.

The information given in this pamphlet is not exhaustive and details are liable to change from time to time.

ADDENDUM.

Since the compilation of this pamphlet the recruiting organisations of the Royal Indian Navy and Indian Air Force have been amalgamated with that of the Indian Army and applications for enlistment into any of these 3 services should be made to the recruiting authorities shown in Part I.

Royal Indian Navy and Indian Air Force pamphlets giving all necessary particulars are issued separately.

General Headquarters, India,
NEW DELHI.

N.B.—**Information regarding candidature for Emergency Commissions in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces is given in a separate pamphlet.**

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PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. TABLE OF CLASSES ENLISTED AND ARMS OF SERVICE FOR WHICH REQUIRED.

Pathans.	Punjabi Mussalmans.	Sikhs (Jats).	Sikhs (Non-Jat other than Mazbhis and Ramdasias).	Sikhs, Mazbhis and Ramdasias.	Hazarawals.
Infantry ..	Infantry ..	Infantry ..	Infantry	Infantry	Infantry.
..	Artillery ..	Artillery ..	Artillery	..	..
S. & M. ..	S. & M. ..	S. & M.	S. & M.	S. & M.	S. & M.
I.A.C.	I.A.C.	I.A.C.	..	..	..
..	I.A.O.C. ..	..	..	..	..
M.T., A.T. and Supply.	M.T., A.T. and Supply.	M.T., A.T. and Supply.	M.T., A.T. and Supply.	A.T.	M.T., A.T. and Supply.
Labour Corps ..	Labour Corps ..	..	..	Labour Corps ..	Labour Corps.
..	I.H.C. ..	..	I.H.C.	..	..
..	Signals ..	Signals ..	Signals	..	..
Observer Corps ..	Observer Corps ..	..	..	..	Observer Corps.
Garrison Coys. ..	Garrison Coys. ..	Garrison Coys. ..	Garrison Coys. ..	Garrison Coys. ..	Garrison Coys.
Pioneer Bns. ..	Pioneer Bns. ..	..	..	Pioneer Bns. ..	..

1. TABLE OF CLASSES ENLISTED AND ARMS OF SERVICE FOR WHICH REQUIRED—contd.

Dogras.	Hindustani Musalmans.	Musalman Rajputs (Ranghars).	Rajputana Musalmans.	Meos.	Sidi Musalmans.	Miscellaneous Musalmans (Northern and Central India).
Infantry ..	Infantry ..	Infantry ..	Infantry ..	..	..	Infantry.
..	..	Artillery ..	..	..	Artillery ..	..
..	..	..	..	S. & M. ..	..	S. & M.
I.A.C. ..	I.A.C. ..	I.A.C. ..	I.A.C. ..	..	..	..
..	I.A.O.C. ..	..	..	..	..	..
M.T., A.T. and Supply.	M.T., A.T. and Supply.	..	M.T. ..	M.T. and Supply	..	M.T., A.T. and Supply.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Labour Corps.
..	I.H.C. ..	..	..	..	..	I.H.C.
Signals ..	Signals ..	..	Signals ..	..	..	Signals.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Observer Corps.
Garrison Coys. ..	..	Garrison Coys. ..	Garrison Coys. ..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	Pioneer Bns. ..	..	..

1. TABLE OF CLASSES ENLISTED AND ARMS OF SERVICE FOR WHICH REQUIRED—contd.

Garhwalis.	Kumaonis.		Rajputs.	Ahirs.	Jats	Gujars.	Christians.
	(1) Rajputs	(2) Brahmans.					
Infantry ..	Infantry ..	..	Infantry ..	Infantry ..	Infantry ..	Infantry ..	..
S. & M. ..	S. & M. ..	S. & M. ..	S. & M. ..	..	..	..	..
M.T., A.T. and Supply.	Supply ..	M.T., A.T. and Supply.	M.T. and Supply.	M.T and A.T.	M.T., A.T. and Supply.	M.T. and A.T.	M.T. and Supply.
I.H.C. ..	I.H.C. ..	I.H.C. ..	I.H.C. ..	I.H.C. ..	..	..	I.H.C.
..	Signals ..	Signals ..	Signals ..	..	..	..	..
..	I.A.O.C. ..	I.A.O.C. ..	I.A.O.C ..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	I.A.C. ..	..	I.A.C ..	..	..
..	..	..	Artillery ..	Artillery ..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	Labour Corps..	..	..	Labour Corps.
Garrison Companies.	Garrison Companies.	..	Garrison Companies.	Garrison Companies.	Garrison Companies.	..	..

1. TABLE OF CLASSES ENLISTED AND ARMS OF SERVICE FOR WHICH REQUIRED—contd.

Mers.	Merats.	Minas.	Brahmans (Punjab and U. P.)	Biharis.	Lodhis (U. P.)	Shilpkars.	Miscellaneous Hindus (Northern and Central India).
Infantry ..	Infantry ..	Infantry ..	Infantry ..	Infantry ..	..	..	..
..	..	..	Artillery ..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	S. & M. ..	..	..	..	S. & M.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I. A. O. C.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R. I. A. S. C.
..	..	..	Signals ..	..	..	..	Signals.
..	..	..	M. T. ..	..	..	..	M. T. and Supply.
I. H. C. ..	..	..	I. H. C. ..	..	..	..	I. H. C.
Labour Corps..	Labour Corps	..	..	Labour Corps..	Labour Corps..	Labour Corps..	Labour Corps.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Observer Corps.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Pioneer Bns.	Pioneer Bns.

1. TABLE OF CLASSES ENLISTED AND ARMS OF SERVICE FOR WHICH REQUIRED—contd.

Dekhani Musalmans.	Mahrattas.	Maharashtra Classes (Misc.).	Mahars.	Brahmans (Bombay and C. P.).	Lodhis C. P.	Madras Classes.
..	Infantry ..	..	Infantry ..	..	..	Infantry.
..	Artillery ..	..	..	..	..	Artillery.
..	S. & M. ..	..	..	..	..	S. & M.
..	I. A. O. C. ..	I. A. O. C.	..	..	..	
Signals ..	Signals ..	Signals	..	Signals ..	..	Signals.
R. I. A. S. C. ..	R. I. A. S. C. ..	R. I. A. S. C. ..	R. I. A. S. C. ..	R. I. A. S. C. ..	..	R. I. A. S. C.
M. T. and Supply.	M. T. ..	M. T. ..	A. T. ..	M. T. ..	..	M. T. and Supply.
I. H. C. ..	I. H. C. ..	I. H. C. ..	..	I. H. C. ..	..	..
..	..	Labour Corps ..	Labour Corps ..	..	Labour Corps ..	Labour Corps.
..	Garrison Companies.	..	..	..	..	Garrison Companies.
..	..	Pioneer Battalions		..	..	Pioneer Battalions.

1. TABLE OF CLASSES ENLISTED AND ARMS OF SERVICE FOR WHICH REQUIRED—contd.

Bengalis.	Oriyas.	Assamese.
Infantry	....	Infantry.
Artillery	....	....
Labour Corps	Labour Corps	Labour Corps.
Observer Corps	Observer Corps	....
....	....	I. H. C. (Christians).
Signals	....	....

PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION—*contd.*

2. RECRUITMENT.

(a) *Non-technical.*—Applications for non-technical recruitment should be submitted to the nearest Recruiting Officer as shown below :—

Head office and sub-offices.	Areas covered.
Peshawar Head Office.	Peshawar District, Malakand and Khyber Political agencies.
Sub-offices.	
Kohat	Kohat and Bannu districts.
D. I. Khan ..	D. I. Khan District.
Rawalpindi Head Office.	Hazara District of N.-W. F. P., Rawalpindi Civil Division (less Gujrat, Jhelum and Campbellpur districts), Kashmir and Poonch States.
Sub-offices.	
Jhelum ..	Jhelum District.
Campbellpur ..	Campbellpur District.
Lahore Head Office	Lahore Civil Division (less Sialkot, Montgomery and Amritsar districts). Jammu and Bahawalpur States.
Sub-offices.	
Sialkot ..	Sialkot District.
Amritsar ..	Amritsar District.
Montgomery ..	Montgomery District.
Karachi ..	Sind.
Gujrat ..	Gujrat District.
Multan ..	Multan Civil Division.
Jullundur Head Office.	Jullundur Civil Division (less Palampur, Hamirpur, Hoshiarpur and Ferozepore districts), Chamba, Faridkot, Jind (less Charkhi Dadri, Safidon and Jind Tehsils), Kapurthala, Malerkotla, Mandi, Nabha (less Bawal Tehsil), Patiala (less Narnaul and Mohindergarh tehsils) Sirmoor, Suket and Simla Hill States.
Sub-offices.	
Palampur ..	Palampur District.
Hamirpur ..	Hamirpur District.
Hoshiarpur ..	Hoshiarpur District (less Kurali Tehsil).
Ferozepore ..	Ferozepore District.
Delhi Head Office	Delhi. Ambala Civil Division (less Sikhs).
Sub-offices.	
Agra	Agra Civil Division.
Meerut ..	Meerut Civil Division.
Hissar	Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon districts.

PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION—*contd.*

Head office and sub-offices.	Areas covered.
Lucknow Head Office.	Benares, Bareilly, Lucknow and Fyzabad Civil Divisions, Rampur and Benares States and Assam.
Sub-offices.	
Almora ..	Kumaon Civil Division (less Garhwal District).
Arrah	Bihar Province.
Calcutta ..	Bengal.
Ajmer Head Office	Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana and Central India Agencies (less Alwar Jodhpur and Bikaner States), Narnaul and Mohindergarh Tehsil of Patiala State. Bawal Tehsil of Nabha State.
Sub-offices.	
Alwar	Alwar State.
Jodhpur ..	Jodhpur State.
Bikaner ..	Bikaner State.
Poona Head Office	Bombay Presidency (less Bombay, Belgaum, Sholapur, East and West Khandesh, Dharwar and North Kanara districts and Southern Mahratta States and Bijapore) Hyderabad States and agencies in Bombay Presidency (less Southern Mahratta States and Bijapore).
Sub-offices.	
Belgaum ..	Belgaum.
Kolhapur ..	Southern Mahratta States, Bijapore.
Sholapur ..	Sholapur.
Bombay ..	Bombay District.
Kamptee ..	C. P. (less Berar).
Amraoti ..	Berar.
Dhulia	East and West Khandesh districts.
Dharwar ..	Dharwar and North Kanara districts.
Bangalore Head Office.	Southern Kanara districts and Mysore States.
Sub-offices.	
Madras.. ..	Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantpur, Chitoor, North Arcot and Salem districts.
Cocanada ..	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East and West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, and Nellore districts.
Trichy ..	South Arcot, Trichy, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Tanjore districts.
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Malabar districts and Cochin.
Lansdowne ..	Garhwal District. Tehri Garhwal State.

NOTE.—*Source of information of recruiting tour.*—F. A. leaflets, Deputy Commissioner's Office and Tehsildar's Office.

PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION—*contd.*

(b) *Technical.*—Application for technical recruitment should be made to the nearest Technical Recruiting Officer. or the Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer as shown below :—

Statement showing the areas allotted to each headquarters and sub-centre.

Head office and sub-offices.	Areas.
	Northern Area.
	Lahore Civil Division. — *Multan Civil Division.*
T.R.O., Lahore ..	Gujranwala, Lahore, Sialkot and Sheikhupura. — Montgomery, D. G. Khan, Muzaffargarh, Multan, Jhang and Lyallpur.
	Jullundur Civil Division. — *Indian States.*
	Ferozepore District. — Bahawalpur and Faridkot.
	Rawalpindi Civil Division.
A.T.R.O., Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi, Campbellpur (Attock), Mianwali and Jhelum districts.
	N.-W. F. Province.
	Hazara district.
	Indian States.
	Jammu, Kashmir and Poonch.
	N.-W. F. Province.
A.T.R.O., Peshawar	Bannu, D. I. Khan, Kohat, Peshawar, Mardan, Khyber Agency, Kurram Agency (Parachinar), North and South Waziristan.
	Rawalpindi Civil Division.
A.T.R.O., Sargodha	Sargodha (Shahpur) and Gujrat districts.
	Lahore Civil Division. — *Jullundur Civil Division.*
A.T.R.O., Jullundur	Amritsar and Gurdaspur. — Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	Indian States.
	Chamba, Kapurthala, Mandi, Sirmur, Suket, Nabha and Patiala.
	Ambala Civil Districts. — *Indian States.*
A.T.R.O., Ambala ..	Ambala, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Simla. — Jind, Malerkotla, Phulkian and Simla Hills.
	Sind. — *British Baluchistan.*
A.T.R.O., Karachi..	Hyderabad, Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Mirpur Khas, Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier. — Quetta, Chaman, etc.

PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION—*contd.*

Statement showing the areas allotted to each headquarter and sub-centre—contd.

Head office and sub-offices.	Areas.
	Southern Area.
	Bombay Presidency. — *Indian States.*
T.R.O., Poona ..	Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts. — Hyderabad State, Kolhapur and Deccan States.
	Indian States.
A.T.R.O., Bombay	Bombay Presidency (less districts shown under T.R.O., Poona). — Baroda and Gujrat States and Western India States.
	Madras Presidency. — *Indian State.*
A.T.R.O., Madras ..	Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts. — Pudukottah State.
	Madras Presidency. — *Indian States.*
A.T.R.O., Bangalore	Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, South Kanara, Malabar, Nilgiri, Coimbatore and Salem districts. — Mysore and Madras States (Cochin and Travancore States).
	Coorg.
A.T.R.O., Mhow ..	Central Provinces and Berar.
	Indian States.
	Central India States (except Gwalior Residency and East Khandesh District of Bombay Presidency).
	Eastern Area.
	Allahabad Civil Division. — *Gorakhpur Civil Division.*
T.R.O., Lucknow ..	Farrukhabad, Etawah, Cawnpore, Fatehpur and Allahabad. — Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh.
	Jhansi Civil Division. — *Lucknow Civil Division.*
	Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda. — Lucknow, Unao, Rai Bareli, Sitapur, Hardoi and Kheri.

PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION—*contd.*

Statement showing the areas allotted to each headquarters and sub-centre—contd.

Head office and sub-offices.	Areas.	
	Eastern Area—contd.	
	Benares Civil Division.	*Fyzabad Civil Division.*
T.R.O., Lucknow—*concld.*	Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Ballia.	Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Partabgarh and Bara Banki.
	Indian State.	
	Benares.	
	Patna Civil Division.	*Chota Nagpur Civil Division.*
	Gaya, Patna and Shahabad (Arrah).	Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Balamau and Manbhum.
	Tirhut Civil Division.	*Bhagalpur Civil Division.*
	Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.	Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea and Santal Parganas.
	Agra Civil Division.	*Rohilkund Civil Division.*
A.T.R.O., Delhi ..	Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Mainpuri and Etah.	Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit.
	Kumaon Civil Division.	*Meerut Civil Division.*
	Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal.	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Bulandshahr.
	Ajmer-Merwara.	
	British District in Rajputana.	
	Burdwan Civil Division.	*Presidency Civil Division.*
A.T.R.O., Calcutta..	Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapur, Hooghly and Howrah.	Calcutta, 24 Pargs., Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore and Khulna.
	Dacca Civil Division.	*Chittagong Civil Division.*
	Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur and Bakharganj.	Chittagong, Noakhali, Tripura and Chittagong Hill Tract.

PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION—*contd.*

Statement showing the areas allotted to each headquarters and sub-centre—contd.

Head office and sub-offices.	Areas.	
	Eastern Area—contd.	
		INDIAN STATES.
	Rajshahi Civil Division.	*Bengal States Agency.*
A.T.R.O., Calcutta—*concld.*	Rajshahi, Dinajpore, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Malda and Darjeeling.	Cooch Behar, Mayurbhanj and Tripura.
		Orissa States Agency.
		Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonai, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Kharswan, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Seraikela, Sonepur, Talcher and Tilgiria.
		Chattisgarh States Agency.
		Kalahandi and Patna.
		Assam States.
		Manipur and Khasi.
	Assam.	
	Burma Valley & Hill Civil Division.	*Assam Valley Civil Division.*
	Kachar, Sylhet, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Garo Hills and Sadiya Frontier Tract.
	Naga Hills and Lushai Hills.	Ballipara Frontier Tract.
	Bihar (Singhbhum District only).	
	Singhbhum.	

PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION—*contd.*

Statement showing the areas allotted to each headquarters and sub-centre—contd.

Head offices and sub-offices.	Areas.	
	Eastern Area—contd.	
	INDIAN STATES.	
	Rajputana States.	
A.T.R.O., Indian States, Delhi.	Bikaner and Sirohi	Rajputana Agency.
	Bundi, Jhalawar, Karauli and Kotah.	Eastern Rajputana States Agency.
	Alwar, Jaipur, Kishengarh and Lawa.	
	Shahpura and Tonk.. ..	Rajputana-Jaipur Residency.
	Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Partabgarh and Udaipur (Mewar).	Mewar and Southern Rajputana States Agency.
	Danta, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Palanpur.	Western Rajputana States Agency.
	Gwalior States.	
	Gwalior and Khaniadhana ..	Gwalior Agency.
	Punjab Hill States.	
	Tehri-Garhwal	Under Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla.
	Bundelkhand States.	
	Datia, Orchha, Panna, Bijawar, Chhatarpur, Ajaigarh, Nagod, Maihar and Baraundha.	Bundelkhand Agency.
	Rewa State.	
	Indore Agency.	

PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION—*contd.*

3. PHYSICAL STANDARDS.

Table I.—All arms and corps other than those included in Table II.

Classes.	Group I. P. M's., Pathans, Sikhs and Brahmans.	Group II. Jats, Ahirs, Gujars, Meos, Rajputs, H. M's., R. Ms. and M. Rs., Christians, Maharashtra classes and Madras classes.	Group III. Dogras, Garhwalis, Kumaonis and Bengalis.	Group IV. Assamese.
Height	5'-4"	5'-2"	5'-0"	4'-11"
Expanded chest with 2" expansion.	33"	33"	32"	32"
Weight	115 lbs.	110 lbs.	105 lbs.	105 lbs.

Table II.—Special standards.

Corps.	Categories.	Classes.	Height.	Expanded chest.	Weight.
					Lbs.
Indian Cavalry ..	All ..	All ..	5'-4"	33"	110
Artillery—					
Mountain Gunners ..	All ..	All ..	5'-6"	34"	120
Field & Heavy ..	All ..	All ..	5'-4"	33"	110
Anti-Tank ..	All ..	All ..	5'-4"	33"	110
Anti-Aircraft ..	40% of all ..	All ..	5'-6"	33"	115
R.I.A.S.C. ..	Drivers, M.T...	All ..	5'-3"	33"	110
	Drivers, A.T. ..	(Groups I and II.)	5'-1"	32"	105
	Drivers, A.T. ..	(Groups III and IV.)	4'-11"	32"	105

PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION—*contd.*

Table II.—Special standards—*contd.*

Corps.	Categories.	Classes.	Height.	Expanded chest.	Weight.
					Lbs.
I.A.O.C.	All ..	(Groups I and II.)	5'-2"	32"	110
		(Groups III and IV.)	4'-11"	32"	105
I.H.C.	Amb. Sec. ..	All ..	5'-2"	32"	110
	Nursing and other sec.	(Groups I and II.)	5'-1"	32"	105
		(Groups III and IV.)	4'-11"	32"	105
Indian Corps of Engineers.	All ..	(Groups I and II.)	5'-1"	32"	105
All Miscellaneous units required to perform work of a technical nature (except Pioneers).	All ..	(Groups III and IV.)	4'-11"	32"	105
Non-combatants (enrolled).	Non-combatants (enrolled) of workman and follower type, *e.g.*, tailors, cooks, *mochis*, etc., may be recruited without regard to measurements, provided they are considered physically fit for the work for which they are required.				

NOTE.—These standards are intended as a guide and they apply to both non-technical and technical recruits. Variation may be condoned at the discretion of the enrolling officer in consultation with his medical staff in those cases where it appears that the recruit is of proportionate build, sound physique and will be able to carry out the duties required of him. Such condonation may be specially necessary in the case of technical recruits.

PART I.—GENERAL INFORMATION—*contd.*

4. AGE LIMITS FOR ENROLMENTS—INDIAN ARMY.

All categories except as specified hereunder or where special instructions are issued from General Headquarters to the contrary.	17½—28
Exceptions.	
(*i*) M.T. Drivers	18—28
(*ii*) Indian Signal Corps (Non-technical) .. .. R.I.A.S.C. (A.T.)	17½—30
(*iii*) Enlisted tradesmen—	
(*a*) Signals	17½—35
(*b*) Others	17½—41
(*iv*) Ordnance Corps	17½—35
(*v*) Fort Armament Personnel .. .. Garrison Companies (other than ex-soldiers)	29—35
(*vi*) Ex-soldiers	Any age provided considered fit by enrolling officer for duties required of them.
(*vii*) Non-Combatants enrolled	18—40
(*viii*) Boys—	*Minimum.*
Recruit boys for Sappers and Miners, Signals and Gurkha Units.	16—28
Boys from K.G.R.I.M. Schools	16—28

5. EDUCATION.

General.—The better the education of a recruit on joining (other things being equal) the greater the chance of promotion. From the day a man joins he attends the regimental school. This education is compulsory. The lowest of all examinations is the recruits' test and that is merely literacy in his own language.

Highest of all is the special certificate which is equivalent to the Matriculation but on a military syllabus. This certificate is accepted in government service in lieu of Matriculation for clerical posts. It also qualifies soldiers for entry into the Indian Military Academy for obtaining a regular commission.

Technical personnel.—Although the minimum qualifications in majority of cases is up to the fourth standard preference is given to one who can read and write English.

PART II.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

6. Every person now is required to undertake service for the duration of the war and twelve months after, if required. Extensions of service beyond this will be considered after the war:

7. PAY.

Table A.—Non-technical recruits.

Rank	Pay.	Proficiency pay after one year, if approved.	Overseas pay.	Battalion Overseas only.	Deferred pay after four years.	Total.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Combatants.						
Sepoy	16 0	2 8	7 0	5 0	1 0	31 8
L/Naik	18 0	2 8	7 0	5 0	1 0	33 8
Naik	22 0	4 0	11 0	8 0	1 0	46 0
Havildar	25 0	6 0	11 0	8 0	1 0	51 0
Jemadar	75 0	..	14 0	11 0	..	100 0
Subedar	130 0	..	22 0	18 0	..	170 0
Non-combatants (enrolled) ..	15 0	..	7 0	3 8	..	*25 8
Labourers ..	15 0	..	7 0	3 8	..	25 8

In the case of Cooks, Waiters and Washermen a trade pay in accordance with their grades and trade grouping will also be admissible.

Table B.—Technical recruits.

For the purposes of trade pay, tradesmen are grouped as under :—

Group A.	Group B.
Armourer.	Blacksmith.
Cook (Mess).	Boilermaker and Riveter.
Clerk (Mobilization).	Bricklayer.
Drillers.	Carpenter and Joiner.
Electrician.	Concretor.
Engine Artificer (*i.e.*, Fitter-Driver).	Coppersmith.
Fitter.	Mason.
Instrument Mechanic.	Moulder.
Machinist (Metal).	Petrol Mechanic.
Packer (I.A.O.C.).	Quarryman.
Patternmaker.	Storeholder (R.I.A.S.C.).
Turner (Metal).	Wheeler.
Welder (Acetylene).	
Welder (Electric).	
Draughtsman (Mech.).	

PART II.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE—*contd.*

For the purposes of trade pay, tradesmen are grouped as under.—*contd.*

Group C.

Brick and Tilemaker.
Cutler.
Engine Driver (I.C.).
Engine Driver (Steam).
Ice Mechanic.
Linesman (Power).
Painter and Decorator.
Sawyer.
Textile Refitter.
Tinsmith.
Vulcanizer.

Group FF.

Motor Mechanic.
Cook (Hospital), I.T.

Group F.

Painter (Unit).
Palantree maker.
Wallmaker (Unit).
Blacksmith (Unit).
Blacksmith (Pioneer).
Painter (Pioneer).
Tinsmith (Pioneer).
Wallmaker (Pioneer).

Group D.

Cook (Hospital), B.T.
Cook, B.T.
Saddler and Harnessmaker.
Holder-up (Riveters' Helper, I.E.).

Group E.

Baker.
Butcher.
Bootmaker.
Carpenter (Unit).
Farrier.

Saddler (Unit).
Saddletree maker.
Tailor.
Tinsmith (Unit).
Waiters.
Washermen.

Group G.

Batteryman.
Construction Coolie (untrained).
Delivery Messenger.
Driver Mechanic.
Line Coolie (Trained).

Palanmaker.
Paulinmaker.
Rope worker.
Plotter specialist.
Barber.
Store Coolie.

The following are the approximate rates of pay (pay of rank and trade pay) for each group :—

Grades.	Pay in rupees per mensem.							
	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	Group D.	Group E.	Group FF.	Group F.	Group G.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Grade I ..	61 0	55 6	49 12	38 8	31 0	27 4	25 6	21 10
Grade II ..	46 0	42 4	38 8	32 14	27 4	25 6	..	19 12
Gade III ..	32 14	31 0	29 2	27 4	23 8	23 8	..	17 14
Improver ..	27 4	27 4	25 6	23 8	21 10	..	19 12	17 14

The above rates are for combatant artificers. In addition to the above, Corps pay is admissible in the I.A.O.C. at the following rates :—

Group "A" trades at Re. 0-7-0 per diem .. Rs. 13-2-0 per month.
Group "B" trades at Re. 0-3-0 per diem .. Rs. 5-10-0 per month.
Group "C" trades at Re. 0-1-6 per diem .. Rs. 2-13-0 per month.
Other trade groups at Re. 0-1-0 per diem .. Rs. 1-14-0 per month.

} Not admissible for improvers.

PART II.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE—*contd.*

Proficiency pay.—Proficiency pay at Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem is admitted after 1 year's service; and in the case of sepoys of the Indian Armourer Section, I.A.O.C., the rate will be Rs. 1-14-0 per mensem.

Additional pay.—The following additional pay is admissible:—

Expatriation allowance (overseas only) ..	.. Rs. 7 per mensem.
Batta (if authorized)	.. Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem.

Trade tests for Tradesman.—Generally a man first joins with the rank of Sepoy as a Grade III Tradesman. A man must pass the trade test prescribed for his trade before he is accepted for enrolment. Men who cannot pass the trade test, but show promise, are accepted as improvers and are given intensive training at their trades for two or three months, before being again trade-tested. During the period of such training, they are allowed pay as shown in the table above.

Upgrading of Tradesmen.—A man who is keen has every chance of improving his technical knowledge to enable him to pass the test as a Grade II or I Tradesman and, if successful, his pay is increased to that authorized for such grades.

These standards can be reached even in the first year of the service.

8. RATIONS.

Free, including atta or rice, dal, potatoes, vegetables, sugar, ghee, meat, milk, salt and masala. Total value Rs. 12 per month.

9. CLOTHING.

Free, including pugri, putties, shirt, shorts, blanket, kullah, vest (cotton), durri, hosetops, towel, socks, boots, charpoy, kit-box, mosquito net, jersey, great coat or waterproof.

10. ACCOMMODATION, LIGHTING AND WATER.

Free.

11. MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

Free.

12. RAILWAY FARE.

One-half when proceeding on leave and full fare every third year.

13. PROMOTION.

(a) *Non-technical.*—Nothing can be promised regarding promotion but the following has been worked out on the basis of present expansion :—

> "A smart educated recruit joining a battalion now can hope to become Lance-Naik within six months, Naik within twelve months, Havildar within four and-a-half years and Jemadar within nine years. It depends on his previous education, powers of leadership and general keenness."

PART II.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE—*contd.*

(b) *Technical.*—Promotions can be obtained in addition to up-grading as a Tradesman to the following ranks, which entitle the individual concerned to the increase of pay as stated :—

Naik	Rs. 6 p.m.
Havildar	Rs. 9 p.m.

plus good service pay varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 p.m. in accordance with the rank and length of the service.

Men of outstanding ability are commissioned as officers from the ranks.

14. PENSIONS.

Pensions on discharge which vary from Rs. 5 for a Sepoy to Rs. 75 as a Subedar according to length of service.

Sometimes for short service a gratuity is given instead of pension.

Special rates are admissible for those rendered unfit by reason of field service and for dependents of those who die on service.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Recruiting Officers.

PART III.—CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

1. Age.—Between 18 and 41 years.

2. Educational qualifications.—Matriculate or equivalent. Knowledge of typewriting and previous clerical experience are given preference. Shorthand will be an additional qualification.

3. Conditions of service.—(*i*) Clerks with overseas liability. They will be—

(*a*) enrolled combatants graded as Grade I, II and III

or

(*b*) non-combatants, temporarily engaged. These will either complete I.A.F.K.-1165, or be required to sign I.A.F.Z.-2055, according to the rules of the corps to which they are recruited.

(*ii*) Clerks without overseas liability. These will be men of medical category "C", or men who are over 41 years of age. They will be for employment in static units of all corps and services.

4. Pay and allowances.—(i) (a) *Combatants.*—In addition to the pay of rank as laid down in Part II, they receive grade pay at the following rates. They are entitled to all other allowances and concessions as laid down for corresponding ranks in Part II:—

Grade I (Havildar)	.. Rs. 2 per diem.
Grade II (Lance-havildar or naik)	.. Re. 1-12-0 per diem.
Grade III (Lance-naik or sepoy)	.. Re. 1-8-0 per diem.

Grade I Clerks are eligible for promotion to Jemadar Head Clerks in authorized vacancies. When so promoted, they are allowed pay of a Jemadar in addition to grade pay.

(b) *Non-combatants enrolled on I.A.F.K.*-1165, *and those temporarily engaged signing I.A.F.Z.*-2055.—The scale of pay is Rs. 45—2½—80 (E.B.)—2½—100, but the initial pay is fixed at Rs. 60 per mensem. Increment of pay is, however, not granted until such time as an increment would be admissible had a clerk started on the minimum of the scale, *viz.*, Rs. 45. They are eligible for promotion to the upper division time scale of pay, *viz.*, Rs. 95—7½—140 (E.B.)—10—300 in authorized vacancies.

Concessions such as clothing, equipment, tentage, medical treatment, rations, accommodation, furniture, water, lighting, etc., are admissible on field service and also field allowance at the following rates:—

Those whose permanent pay exceeds Rs. 200 p.m.	Pay *plus* field allowance of one-third of such pay, subject to the condition that pay *plus* field allowance shall not be less than Rs. 300 p.m.
Those whose permanent pay is not less than Rs. 45 and not more than Rs. 200 p.m.	Pay *plus* a field allowance of one half of such pay.

PART III.—CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS—*contd.*

(ii) *Clerks without overseas liability.*—These will be on the scales of Rs. 45—2½—80 (E.B.)—2½—100, or Rs. 95—7½—140 (E.B.)—10—300, within the authorised establishment.

5. Recruitment.—Recruitment is carried out by Technical and Assistant Technical Recruiting Officers shown in Part I.

PART IV.—SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

A.—VICEROY'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—ROYAL INDIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

1. Age.—Between 18 and 35 years.

2. Educational qualifications.—(*a*) (*i*) Must have passed Matriculation or an equivalent examination of a recognised university.

(*ii*) Be able to speak English reasonably fluently.

(*b*) Should have knowledge of book-keeping and accounting, if possible.

3. Grant of Commission.—Candidates who are selected and posted for duty will be gazetted as Jemadars from the date of reporting. They will remain on probation for 6 months.

4. Pay, allowances and all other concessions.—As shown in Part II for corresponding ranks.

5. Recruitment.—In addition to the authorities shown in Part I, recruitment is carried out by District Commanders and Commanders, Jubbulpore (I) Area, Deccan Area, Poona Area, Delhi Area and Sindh Area.

The selection of candidates is carried out either by District or Area Commander concerned or by the Commander, R.I.A.S.C. concerned under their orders. All candidates are interviewed by a Field Officer, R.I.A.S.C., normally by the Commander of a District Regiment, R.I.A.S.C.

B.—STOREMEN HAVILDAR—INDIAN ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

1. Age.—Between 21 to 41 years.

2. Educational qualifications.—A university degree or its equivalent but this qualification can be waived in special cases at the discretion of the recruiting authorities. A good knowledge of English with ability to read and understand regulations and technical publications is essential. Knowledge of commercial practice in industrial firms or a specialised knowledge of timber, metal, textiles, hardware, tools, leather goods, or other groups of stores will be an advantage, and will give a man preference over one who is inexperienced.

3. Training.—They receive military and technical training for one year. They must be prepared to handle leather goods, oils, grease and other stores.

PART IV.—SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS—*contd.*

4. Pay and trade pay.—In addition to the basic pay of a Havildar as laid down in Part II, they receive trade pay at the following rates :—

(a) *During the period of training.*—
Trade pay @ Re. 1-8-0 per diem .. .. Rs. 45 p.m.

(b) *After the completion of the training subject to passing the prescribed departmental trade test.*—
Trade pay @ Rs. 2 per diem Rs. 60 p.m.

All other concessions as laid down for Havildars in Part II.

5. Recruitment.—Recruitment is carried out by the Technical and Assistant Technical Recruiting Officers shown in Part I. Final approval is made after a candidate has been interviewed by one of the prescribed I.A.O.C. officers.

C.—STORE DIVISION (ACCOUNTANCY SECTION)—ROYAL INDIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

1. Age.—Between 18 and 41 years.

2. Educational qualifications.—Matriculation or a higher standard. Men with higher educational standard and previous experience in book-keeping, etc., are given preference.

3. Pay, allowances and other concessions.—They are graded as—

(a) *Havildars* (*Storeholders*).—In addition to pay of rank they receive Grade pay at Rs. 2 per diem.

(b) *Naiks* (*Storemen*).—In addition to pay of rank, they receive Grade pay at Re. 1-12-0 per diem.

(c) *Lance-naiks* (*Assistant Storemen*).—In addition to pay of rank, they receive Grade pay at Re. 1-8-0 per diem.

All other concessions as laid down for corresponding ranks in Part II.

4. Recruitment.—Recruitment is carried out by Technical and Assistant Technical Recruiting Officers shown in Part I.

PART V.—PRELIMINARY MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ARMY RECRUITS.

In the preliminary medical inspection of recruits, the principal points to be attended to are :—

That the recruit is sufficiently intelligent.

That his hearing is good and that there is no sign of serious ear disease.

That his vision with either eye is normal.

That his speech is without impediment (slight stammering not to debar).

That he has no glandular swellings.

That he has no inveterate cutaneous disease, chronic ulcers or fistulae.

That his chest is well formed and that his lungs are sound.

That his heart is sound.

That he is not ruptured in any serious degree.

That his limbs are well formed and fully developed.

That there is free and perfect motion of all the joints.

That his feet and toes are well formed.

That he has no congenital malformation or defects.

That he does not bear traces of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution, *e.g.*, enlargement of the spleen.

That he possesses a sufficient number of sound teeth for efficient mastication.

That he is not suffering from venereal disease.

That he shows no manifestation of nervous instability, *e.g.*, Rombergism, Graves' disease, Tachycardia.

That any curvature of the spine is postural.

Vision.—The standard of vision need never be as high in the case of a non-combatant as for a combatant. The latter requires acuity of vision for rifle shooting and for accurate observation of enemy movements, landscape marking, etc., and these are points which are never likely to be of importance for any non-combatant. Every non-combatant, however, must have fair sight, sufficient to

PART V.—PRELIMINARY MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ARMY RECRUITS—*contd.*

enable him to perform his duties. Ward servants and cooks of the Indian Hospital Corps need sight good enough for them to carry out their duties in the wards and kitchens. Sweepers of this corps, *i.e.*, men who have to clean hospital wards, etc., require better vision than is necessary for conservancy sweepers.

Minor physical defects which may be condoned at the discretion of the medical officer :—

Otitis Media and other ear diseases.	All dried up perforations and cases of otitis media, unless there is offensive discharge should be accepted provided hearing is satisfactory.
Knock-knee	Where there is no muscular weakness or wasting, and the candidate can walk and run satisfactorily, even though the internal malleoli may be separated by over 2 inches he may be accepted.
Goitre	Where there is no sign of nervous instability, where the heart rate is within the normal limits and there are no other signs of Toxaemia attributable to enlargement of the Thyroid gland, the recruit may be accepted.
Curvature of Spine	May be accepted if only apparent, *i.e.*, postural and not due to active disease of the vertebral column.
Small Hydrocles, Varicoceles, and mild Bubonoceles.	May be accepted provided the medical officer considers the condition to be such that it will not interfere with efficiency within a period of two years.
Varicose veins	Cases to be treated on their merits and if recruit's efficiency is not likely to be affected within a period of two years he should be accepted.
Enlarged Spleer	May be accepted where enlargement is moderate, provided the spleen is soft and in the opinion of the medical officer likely to dissolve under treatment. A note should be made on the documents of all such recruits accepted so that suitable treatment can be given in their Training Battalions.
Pyorrhoea	Men with severe pyorrhoea, should be rejected. If pyorrhoea is slight and the teeth are otherwise sound the man may be accepted.

N.W.R.—4643.12—30-10-41—15,000 C.

Madras Area.

	Madras Presidency.	*Indian States.*
T.R.O., Bangalore	Kurnool, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Salem, Anantapur, Madura Districts and Coorg.	Mysore.
	Madras Presidency.	
A.T.R.O., Madras .	Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot Districts.	Pudukotah.
	Madras Presidency.	
A.T.R.O., Coimbatore.	South Kanara, Malabar, Nilgiri and Coimbatore Districts and British Cochin.	Travancore and Cochin."

Page 14—

Table II—*for* " Indian Cavalry " *read* " Indian Armoured Corps ".

Page 17—

Under table A, heading of col. 5, *for* " Battalion " *read* " Batta ".

Pages 17 and 18—

Delete the existing table (Table B.—Technical recruits) and *substitute* the following :—

" Table B.—Techanical recruits.

For the purposes of trade pay, tradesmen are grouped as under :—

Group A.	**Group B.**
Armourer.	*Blacksmith.*
Cook (Mess).	Boilermaker and Riveter.
Clerk (Mobilization).	Bricklayer.
Cinema Operator.	
Drillers.	
Electrician.	*Carpenter and Joiner.*
Engine Artificer (*i.e.*, Fitter-Driver).	
Fitter.	Concretor.
Instrument Mechanic.	Coppersmith.
Machinist (Metal).	Mason.
Packer.	*Moulder.*
Patternmaker.	Petrol Mechanic.
	Quarryman.
	Riveter.
Turner (Metal).	Storeholder (R.I.A.S.C.)
Welder (Acetylene).	*Tin and Coppersmith.*
Welder (Electric).	*Wheeler.*
Draughtsman.	
Watch Makers.	

For the purposes of trade pay, tradesmen are grouped as under—*contd.*

Group C.

Brick and Tilemaker.
Cutler.
Engine Driver (I.C.).
Engine Driver (Steam).
Ice Mechanic.
Linesman (Power).
Painter and Decorator.
Sawyer.
Textile Refitter.
Tinsmith.
Vulcanizer.

Group D.

Cook (Hospital), B.T.
Cook, B.T.
Driver Mechanic Cinema.
Saddler and Harnessmaker.
Holder-up (Riveter's Helder, I.E.).

Group E.

Baker.
Boiler Attendant.
Butcher.
Bootmaker.
Carpenter (Unit).
Farrier.
Saddler (Unit).
Saddletree Maker.
Tailor.
Tinsmith (Unit).
Waiter.
Washerman.

Group FF.

Motor Mechanic.
Cook (Hospital), I.T.

Group F.

Painter (Unit).
Palantree Maker.
Wallmaker (Unit).
Blacksmith (Unit).
Blacksmith (Pioneer).
Painter (Pioneer).
Tinsmith (Pioneer).
Wallmaker (Pioneer).

Group G.

Batteryman.
Construction Coolie (Untrained).

Delivery Messenger.
Driver Mechanic.
Line Coolie (Trained).

Palanmaker.
Paulinmaker.
Rope Worker.
Plotter Specialist.
Barber.
Store Coolie.

The following are the approximate rates of pay (pay of rank and trade pay) for each group :—

(*i*) For trades printed in italics :—

Grades.	Pay in rupees per mensem.					
	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	Group D.	Group E.	Group FF
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Grade I .	74 2	61 0	52 9	40 6	32 14	29 2
Grade II .	59 2	47 14	41 5	34 12	29 2	27 4
Grade III .	46 0	36 10	31 15	29 2	25 6	25 6
Improver .	27 4	27 4	25 6	23 8	21 10	..

(*ii*) For other trades :—

Grades.	Pay in rupees per mensem.							
	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	Group D.	Group E.	Group FF.	Group F.	Group G.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Grade I .	61 0	55 6	49 12	38 8	31 0	27 4	25 6	21 10
Grade II	46 0	42 4	38 8	32 14	27 4	25 6	..	19 12
Grade III	32 14	31 0	29 2	27 4	23 8	23 8	..	17 14
Improver	27 4	27 4	25 6	23 8	21 10	..	19 12	17 14

The rates shown in tables (*i*) and (*ii*) are for combatant artificers. "

Page 21, line 2—

Against " Age " *for* " 18 " *read* "17½ ".

GIPD—M 727 Army—5-12-41—15,000.

AMENDMENTS TO RECRUITING PAMPHLET.

The following amendments are made to the " Recruiting Pamphlet " :—

Page 1—

Insert " and M. T." *after* " A. T." *under* " Sikhs, Mazbhis and Ramdasias ".

Page 3—

Insert " Infantry " as the first entry *under* " Christians ".

Page 7—

Insert " Mianwali " sub-office *under* " Rawalpindi Head Office " and *against* this entry *insert* " Mianwali District " in column 2.

Against " Rawalpindi Head Office " *insert* " Mianwali," *after* " less " in column 2.

Against " Lahore Head Office " *insert* " Gurdaspur," *after* " less " in column 2.

Insert " Gurdaspur " sub-office *under* " Lahore Head Office " and *against* this entry *insert* " Gurdaspur District " in column 2.

Against " Jullundur Head Office " *insert* " Kangra " *after* " less " in column 2.

Insert " Kangra " sub-office *under* " Jullundur Head Office " and *against* this entry *insert* " Kangra District " in column 2.

Page 8—

Under " Bangalore Head Office " *for* " Madras " *read* " Vellore ".

Delete " Chitoor " in column 2 *against* " Madras " sub-office.

Against " Trichy " sub-office *delete* " Tinnevelly " in column 2.

Against " Coimbatore " sub-office *delete* " Malabar " and " and Cochin " in column 2.

Under " Bangalore Head Office " *insert* the following :—

" Cannanore .	Malabar and Cochin State.
Tinnevelly .	Tinnevelly District.
Chittoor .	Chittoor District."

Page 9—

Against " A.T.R.O., Rawalpindi " *delete* " Mianwali and Jhelum " in column 2 and *insert* " and Gujrat ".

Insert " A.T.R.O., Jhelum " *below* " A.T.R.O., Rawalpindi " and *against* this entry *insert* " Jhelum District " in column 2.

Against " A.T.R.O., Sargodha " *for* " Gujrat " in column 2 *read* " Mianwali ".

Page 10—

Delete " Southern Area " and the connected entries and *substitute* the following :—

" Bombay Area.

	Bombay Presidency.	*Indian States.*
T.R.O., Poona .	Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts.	Hyderabad State, Kolhapur and Deccan States.
A.T.R.O., Bombay .	Bombay Presidency (less districts shown under T.R.O., Poona).	Baroda and Gujrat States and Western India States.
A.T.R.O., Mhow .	Central Provinces	Berar.

R. I. N. R. & R. I. N. V. R.

Particulars of entry of Temporary Commissioned Officers

PARTICULARS OF ENTRY OF TEMPORARY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS (a) R. I. N. R. and (b) R. I. N. V. R.

(*a*) R. I. N. R. Officers.

I. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Temporary appointments for the duration of the war in the under-mentioned ranks will be made subject to the special conditions enumerated against each rank :—

(1) *Midshipman.*—Age between 17 and 20 years. To have undergone training in a recognised nautical training establishment and/or to have been apprenticed to a recognised Shipping Company.

(2) *Sub-Lieutenant.*—Age to be over 20 years and under 30 and applicant to possess a B. O. T. Certificate of competency as 2nd Mate. Special consideration will be given to Officers holding a B. O. T. Home Trade Mate's or Master's Certificate.

(3) *Lieutenant.*—To be over 30 years of age. To possess a B. O. T. Certificate of competency as a Master of a foreign going vessel. Special consideration will be given to applicants in possession of a Home Trade Master's Certificate.

II. ENGINEER OFFICERS.

(1) *Engineer Sub-Lieutenant.*—To be between 20 and 30 years of age and possess a 2nd class B. O. T. Certificate of competency as a Marine Engineer.

(2) *Engineer Lieutenant.*—To be 30 years of age and over. To possess a 1st class B. O. T. Certificate of competency as a Marine Engineer.

III. MEDICAL STANDARDS.

For all branches. See Appendix A.

(*b*) R. I. N. V. R. Officers.

IV. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

(1) *Midshipman.*—To be between the age of 17 and 20 years. Young gentlemen of good birth and education who have received their parent's consent to take up a Naval appointment are eligible.

(2) *Sub-Lieutenant.*—To be between the age of 20 and 30 years. Applicants must be gentlemen of good birth and education suitable for appointment to Commissioned Naval rank.

IV. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—*continued.*

(3) *Lieutenant.*—To be 30 years and over. Other conditions as above.

NOTE.—No previous sea experience is necessary for appointment to the Executive Branch of the R. I. N. V. R.

V. ENGINEER OFFICERS.

(1) *Engineer Sub-Lieutenant.*—Age between 20 and 30 years. Applicants must have undergone a full course of apprenticeship with a shipbuilding or Marine Engineering firm of repute. Special consideration will be given to Officers possessing other Engineering qualifications such as Electrical, as and when the need for their recruitment arises.

(2) *Engineer Lieutenant.*—Age to be 30 years and over. Other requirements as above. Gentlemen possessing a 2nd class B. O. T. Certificate of competency as a Marine Engineer and over 30 years of age, may be appointed to this rank on entry provided they are considered satisfactory in all other respects.

VI. ACCOUNTANT OFFICERS.

(1) *Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant.*—To be between the age of 20 and 30 years. Applicants must possess a sound knowledge of Accountancy and be suitable for appointment to commissioned rank.

(2) *Paymaster Lieutenant.*—As above, but to be 30 years of age and over.

VII. MEDICAL STANDARDS.

For all branches. See Appendix " A ".

VIII. EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS.

(1) *Midshipman.*—To possess at least a Matriculation or a school leaving Certificate issued by a recognised Educational Body.

(2) For Sub-Lieutenant or above, to be graduates of a recognised University.

NOTE.—These qualifications may be waived in respect of Engineer Officers, whose qualifications are stated above, and in the case of European Executive Officers, applicants need not be graduates but must have had civilian experience of value to Naval Forces, service in R. N. V. R. or Reserve Forces of Dominions or Colonies, or Merchant Navy, and/or a genuine desire for service at sea, of which yachting or sea-scouting activities in peace will be evidence.

General conditions applicable to R. I. N. R. and R. I. N. V. R.

IX. TERMS OF SERVICE.

All Temporary commissions and appointments are for the duration of the present war. All Officers are required to serve wherever they may be appointed either in or out of India.

X. APPOINTMENTS.

Before any Officer is finally appointed to the R. I. N. R. or R. I. N. V. R., he is required to appear before a Selection Board. The decision of the Selection Board is in all cases final. The Selection Board normally sits in Bombay.

XI. UNIFORM ALLOWANCE.

(*a*) R. I. N. R. Officers.

(1) A Midshipman, R. I. N. R., on entry will receive a Uniform allowance of Rs. 350 and a further Rs. 300 on promotion to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant.

(2) All other R. I. N. R. Officers on entry will receive a single allowance of Rs. 650.

(*b*) R. I. N. V. R. Officers.

(1) A Midshipman, R.I.N.V.R., on entry will receive a Uniform allowance of Rs. 300 and a further Rs. 150 on promotion to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant.

(2) All other R. I. N. V. R. Officers of all Branches will receive a single Uniform allowance of Rs. 450 on entry.

XII. EQUIPMENT FEE.

Executive Officers of the R. I. N. V. R. are entitled to receive a sum of Rs. 100 to assist them in the purchase of Technical Books and Instruments with which they are required to provide themselves.

XIII. LEAVE.

Officers will be eligible for leave as laid down in the Regulations of the R. I. N. R./R. I. N. V. R. which normally amounts to one month in each Calendar year, subject to the exigencies of the Service.

XIV. PAY.

Pay and allowances are as follows :—

Basic Pay—

	Executive Branch.	Engineering Branch.	Marriage Allowance.	*Indian Allowance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Midshipman . . .	200	..	..	..
Sub-Lieutenants (Non Asiatic domicile).	250	300	125	75
Lieutenants (Non Asiatic domicile).	300	350	125	100
Sub-Lieutenants (Asiatic domicile).	250	300	75 .	
Lieutenants (Asiatic domicile).	300	350	75	

*Admissible to Officers of European Domicile only.

Shore allowance, if service accommodation is not available, is permitted at the following rates :—

Rs. 10 per day for the first 60 days and Rs. 8 per day thereafter, at Bombay and Calcutta ; at other ports Rs. 7 per day. When employed afloat, messing allowance at Rs. 2 per day is permitted. Midshipmen are permitted shore allowance at Rs. 5 per day.

XV. Application forms for Executive and Engineering appointments—See Appendix " B ".

XVI. CONFIRMATION.

All Officers appointed to the R. I. N. R. or R. I. N. V. R. are on probation for the first six months of their service, and become due for confirmation at the end of this period.

R. I. N. R. Officers of all Branches and R. I. N. V. R. Officers in the Engineer and Accountant Branches are confirmed on the recommendation of their Commanding Officers, but R.I.N.V.R. Executive Officers, in addition to the recommendation from the Commanding Officer, are required to pass a simple examination in Seamanship.

XVII. PROMOTION.

Officers are eligible for promotion to higher rank in accordance with current regulations.

APPENDIX "A".

Standard for medical examination of candidates for appointment as officers in the Royal Indian Naval Reserve/Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

All candidates for appointment as officers in the R. I. N. R./R. I. N. V. R. must be of sound physique.

The undermentioned physical defects will debar a candidate from being accepted:—

(*a*) A weak constitution, imperfect development, physical weakness, either hereditary or from chronic disease, wounds, or injuries.

(*b*) Skin disease, unless temporary or trivial.

(*c*) Malformation of the head, deformity from fracture or depression of the bones of the skull, impaired intellect, epilepsy, paralysis, or impediment of speech.

(*d*) Blindness of defective vision, squint, imperfect perception of colours, fistula lachrymals or any chronic disease of the eye or eyelids (see NOTE *a*).

(*e*) Impaired hearing, or discharge from one or both ears, or any disease of external, middle, or internal ear.

(*f*) Disease of the bones of the nose, or of its cartilages, nasal polypus, or disease of the nasopharynx.

(*g*) Disease of the throat, tongue, palate, or tonsils, many unsound teeth, unhealthy gums, disease of the glands of the throat or neck, external cicatrices, if at all extensive, and especially if adherent.

(*h*) Functional or organic disease of the heart or blood vessel, deformity, or contraction of the chest, or any symptom of lung disease or tendency thereto.

(*i*) Undue swelling or distention of the abdomen, obesity, disease or enlargement of the abdominal organs; rupture, weakness or distention of the abdominal rings; any disease of the bladder or incontinence of urine.

(*j*) The existence of any serious defect of the genital organs, or of varicocele, when it clearly forms or is likely to form a serious impediment to the efficient performance of duty, *e.g.*, when it is associated with varicose veins or piles.

(*k*) Paralysis, weakness, impaired motion, or deformity of the upper or lower extremities, from whatever cause; a varicose state of the veins, especially of the leg. Bunions, distortion or malformation of the hands, feet, fingers, or toes.

(*l*) Distortion of the spine, of the bones of the chest, or pelvis, from injury or constitutional defect.

(2) No person will be admitted into His Majesty's Service unless he has been vaccinated. Re-vaccination will also be required if considered necessary.

NOTE I.—The standard for distant vision for candidates for appointments in the Executive Branch of the R. I. N. V. R. is one eye 6/6 and the other 6/12 without glasses, each eye being tested separately.

For near vision, they must be able to read D-0·6 without glasses with each eye. A high degree of hypermetropia will disqualify.

In the case of Engineer and Accountant Branches, the wearing of glasses is permitted so long as the corrected vision is sufficient to enable the candidate to perform his duties satisfactorily.

APPENDIX "B".

1. This application form will be used for all candidates for temporary commissions in His Majesty's Royal Indian Naval Reserve Forces and Emergency Commissions in the Indian Land Forces, or the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

2. Candidates will indicate below the order in which they desire to be considered, *i.e.*, order of preference :—

First choice.....

Second choice.....

Third choice.....

3. Candidates desirous of appointment to the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve should ascertain whether they come up to the standard of physical fitness prescribed. (The medical standards are given below.)

4. Candidates must, if selected, observe the following conditions :—

(*a*) *General :*—

Must be prepared to serve in any unit or formation in any part of the world.

(*b*) *Indian Air Force :*—

(i) Must be prepared to undergo preliminary flying and ground training at any flying club to which sent and to obey the instructions given by the officers of the club. It must be clearly understood that a candidate's whole time must be given to training.

(ii) In the event of an unfavourable flying report from your instructor for reasons of unsuitability, non-attendance and unpunctuality, you must be prepared to have your training discontinued and on his report the Director of Civil Aviation in India will make a decision. In the event of your training being discontinued you will not be asked to pay for such flying training as you have already received.

(iii) You must be prepared to sign a personal indemnity certificate renouncing all claims to compensation from Government and/or the flying club to which you are attached for training, in respect of any loss or damage to you or your property during the period of your training.

(*c*) *Certificate :*—

I fully understand the conditions given above and am prepared to accept them.

.....

(*Signature of Applicant.*)

MEDICAL STANDARD OF PHYSICAL FITNESS REQUIRED FOR GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH OF THE INDIAN AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

5. The medical standard of fitness required is such as will ensure co-ordination of all the systems of the body, which are primarily intact, so as to ensure perfect control when flying aircraft and also capability to withstand stress of flying on active service.

Thus the candidate must have complete use of all limbs, must be capable of endurance as shown by being able to hold his breath for at least 60 seconds without any undue disturbance of normal pulse rates. Blood pressures must be within certain normal limits. Heart and lungs must be free of disease. Vision must be normal and colour perception also normal, spectacles must not be worn. Hearing apparatus must be free of disease and hearing within normal limits. History of severe sea or air sickness, severe dizziness on swings and roundabouts debars candidates. Balance which is tested on each leg separately with eyes closed must be satisfactory.

Minimum Height must reach 63" and leg length measured from hip to heel 39".

To attain standard of fitness required candidates are advised to adopt a strict regime covering avoidance of alcohol, excessive smoking, consumption of highly spiced foods, attention to personal hygiene, suitable exercise, such as tennis, swimming, running, gymnastics.

APPLICATION FOR A TEMPORARY COMMISSION IN HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL INDIAN NAVAL RESERVE OR AN EMERGENCY COMMISSION IN THE INDIAN LAND FORCES OR INDIAN AIR FORCE.

IMPORTANT.—To be completed in applicant's own handwriting.

1. Name in full (BLOCK LETTERS).

2. Present address. (Nearest railway station to be shown.)

3. Permanent address.

4. Married or single. (If married, the number of children and their ages should be given.)

5. Name, address and occupation of next-of-kin, shewing relationship.

6. Exact date of birth. (Documentary evidence to be attached to application form and this must be verified by the recruiting authority concerned.)

Day.....month.....Year.....(Christian era only).

7. Place of birth.

8. Are you a British subject ? (If you are a Government servant, have you been permitted by your Government to apply ? Documentary evidence to this effect must be attached.)

9. Are you a subject of an Indian State ? If so, of what State ? (If you are employed by that State, have you been permitted by your State Authorities to apply ? Documentary evidence to this effect must be attached.)

10. What is your religion ?

What is your caste ?

What is your sub-caste ?

If you are a Brahmin, are you orthodox, *i.e.*, have you any objection to messing with no vegetarians, such as Muslims, Christians, etc. ?

11. What is, or was, your father's name ?

12. What is, or was, your father's permanent address ?

13. State your father's country of birth and nationality.

14. State your mother's country of birth and nationality.

15. What is, or was, your father's occupation ?

16. What is the approximate amount of your father's $\frac{\text{Income Tax}}{\text{Land Revenue}}$?
Amount paid last year was Rs.....

17. Did your father ever serve in the Naval, Military, or Air Force ? If so, give particulars.

18. Have you any other *near* relatives who served in His Majesty's Forces ? If so, give particulars.

19. Where were you educated ? (Serving personnel should also enter all educational qualifications obtained in His Majesty's Forces.)

Name of University.	School or College.	Date of entry.	Date of leaving.	Exam. or Degree.	Class or Division Pass or Honours.	Subjects taken.

(*N. B.*—Only state examination which you have passed.)

20. If applicable, state linguistic qualifications (Oriental and European) and give degree of proficiency in each.

21. In what games did you represent your :—

(*a*) School.

(*b*) College.

(*c*) University.

What games do you play now ?

22. Give details of any apprenticeship, with date, and full particulars of training received.

23. *Are you in possession of a Board of Trade certificate? If so, give number and date.

24. **Have you passed Sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, or the examination for Associate Membership of the Institute of Marine Engineers? If so, give dates of passing each section.

25. **Do you hold a Board of Trade Engineer's Certificate of Competency? If so, state what class when obtained and whether "Ordinary" or "Motor".

26. †State your flying experience (if any)—

(*a*) as Pilot, State types of aircraft on licence (Details only of bulk of flying).

	Type.	Hours.
Total Dual . . .		
Total Solo . . .		

(*b*) Give brief particulars of any flying other than as Pilot.

27. Give full particulars of all employment you have carried out. [To include service in a Government department (Home, Indian or Colonial) with dates of each rank held.]

N. B.—Applicant must state to whom he was directly responsible, and for what parsonnel, if any.

Serving personnel will enter a note that they are serving, indicating formation, unit, &c., &c.

Name of employer.	Date of joining.	Date of leaving.	Nature of employment.	Salary per month.

28. Have you appeared at, or applied for admission to, any examination held by the Federal Public Services Commission for entrance to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun; Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, and/or the Royal Indian Navy? If so, give full particulars and state whether you obtained qualifying marks.

NOTE.—Applications in respect of serving personnel should be accompanied by a report from Commanding Officers. The dossiers of those who have been to the Kitchener College, Nowgong, should be obtained from the College and attached.

*These questions will be answered by candidates for the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve of Officers, Executive/Accountant Branch.

**These questions will be answered by candidates for the Royal Indian Navy, Engineering Branch.

†These questions will be answered by candidates for appointment to the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

29. Have you appeared in any examination held for the Indian Civil Service, Indian Police, and/or the Indian Audit and Accounts Service ? If so, give full particulars.

---

30. Have you served in the Naval, Military or Air Forces, including U. T. C., I. T. F. or A. F. I. Unit ? If so, state formation, unit, etc. also—

(*a*) for what period.

(*b*) No. of parades attended.

(*c*) No. of camps attended.

(*d*) rank held on leaving.

---

31. Have you been previously rejected for Naval, Military, Marine or Air Force Service ? If so, give reasons, also date and place of interview.

---

32. Are you under any liability, or employed under a contract, which may prejudice your release for service ? If so, give full particulars.

---

33. If you are unsuccessful in getting an emergency commission, are you prepared to accept any lower rank for which you are at present considered suitable ?

---

34. References.—These should be persons holding responsible positions. They should be intimately acquainted with the applicant's character but they will not be relations. One of the referees should be the Principal of the College or Head of a similar institution in which the applicant last studied. In the case of serving personnel no references are required.

N.B.—No person may be quoted as a reference without his consent.

First

Second

---

35. I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above information is correct and I now wish to apply for a Temporary Commission in Royal Indian Naval Reserve/Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve (*a*) Executive/Accounts Branch / (*b*) Engineer Branch and Emergency Commission in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces / Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

Strike out Branch not required.

Insert order of preference of service { 1..... 2..... 3.....

And if I am granted such commission I further declare I will serve His Majesty the King Emperor, his heirs and successors, so long my services may be required or until my resignation is accepted and that I am prepared to serve in any arm or department of the service to which I may be appointed or subsequently transferred and in any part of the world.

.....

(*Signature of applicant.*)

Witness.....

Date.....

Place.....

---

36. TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANTS FOR THE INDIAN AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

PERSONAL INDEMNITY CERTIFICATE.

I,.....of.....in consideration of my appointment by the Governor-General in Council do hereby agree that neither I nor my representatives shall have any claim to compensation from the Governor-General in Council or any flying club to which I am posted for training or the servants thereof in respect of any loss or damage or death caused to me or loss or damage to my property during my training whether in an aircraft or otherwise during the period of my training in general.

Dated the..... .....

(*Signature.*)

Witness.....

Dated the.....

Witness.....

Dated the.....

MGIPC—83—I-1-42 (PD Army)—10-12-41—20,000.

INDIAN AIR FORCE
AND
INDIAN AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

PILOTS AND OBSERVERS.

A PAMPHLET DESIGNED TO GIVE USEFUL INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES FOR THE I.A.F.V.R.

35. I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above information is correct and I now wish to apply for a Temporary Commission in

(*a*) Executive/Accounts Branch Royal Indian Naval Reserve/Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve

(*b*) Engineer Branch and Emergency Commission in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces/Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

Strike out Branch not required.

Insert order of preference of service { 1..... 2..... 3.....

And if I am granted such commission I further declare I will serve His Majesty the King Emperor, his heirs and successors, so long my services may be required or until my resignation is accepted and that I am prepared to serve in any arm or department of the service to which I may be appointed or subsequently transferred and in any part of the world.

.....
(*Signature of applicant.*)

Witness.....

Date.....

Place.....

---

36. TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANTS FOR THE INDIAN AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

PERSONAL INDEMNITY CERTIFICATE.

I, ...of..... .....in consideration of my appointment by the Governor-General in Council do hereby agree that neither I nor my representatives shall have any claim to compensation from the Governor-General in Council or any flying club to which I am posted for training or the servants thereof in respect of any loss or damage or death caused to me or loss or damage to my property during my training whether in an aircraft or otherwise during the period of my training in general.

Dated the.....

.....
(*Signature.*)

Witness.....

Dated the.....

Witness.....

Dated the.....

L764Army—20,000—17-12-41—GIPS

27. Give full particulars of all employment you have carried out. [To include service in a Government department (Home, Indian or Colonial) with dates of each rank held.]

N.B.—Applicant must state to whom he was directly responsible, and for what personnel, if any.

Serving personnel will enter a note that they are serving, indicating formation, unit, &c., &c.

Name of employer.	Date of joining.	Date of leaving.	Nature of employment.	Salary per month.

28. Have you appeared at, or applied for admission to, any examination held by the Federal Public Services Commission for entrance to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun; Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, and/or the Royal Indian Navy? If so, give full particulars and state whether you obtained qualifying marks.

NOTE.—Applications in respect of serving personnel should be accompanied by a report from Commanding Officers. The dossiers of those who have been to the Kitchener College, Nowgong, should be obtained from the College and attached.

29. Have you appeared in any examination held for the Indian Civil Service, Indian Police, and/or the Indian Audit and Accounts Service? If so, give full particulars.

30. Have you served in the Naval, Military or Air Forces, including U. T. C., I. T. F. or A. F. I. Unit? If so, state formation, unit, etc., also—

(*a*) for what period.

(*b*) No. of parades attended.

(*c*) No. of camps attended.

(*d*) rank held on leaving.

31. Have you been previously rejected for Naval, Military, Marine or Air Force Service? If so, give reasons, also date and place of interview.

32. Are you under any liability, or employed under a contract, which may prejudice your release for service? If so, give full particulars.

33. If you are unsuccessful in getting an emergency commission, are you prepared to accept any lower rank for which you are at present considered suitable?

34. References.—These should be persons holding responsible positions. They should be intimately acquainted with the applicant's character but they will not be relations. One of the referees should be the Principal of the College or Head of a similar institution in which the applicant last studied. In the case of serving personnel no references are required.

N.B.—No person may be quoted as a reference without his consent.

First

Second

APPLICATION FOR A TEMPORARY COMMISSION IN HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL INDIAN NAVAL RESERVE OR AN EMERGENCY COMMISSION IN THE INDIAN LAND FORCES OR INDIAN AIR FORCE.

IMPORTANT.—To be completed in applicant's own handwriting.

1. Name in full (BLOCK LETTERS).

2. Present address. (Nearest railway station to be shown.)

3. Permanent address.

4. Married or single. (If married, the number of children and their ages should be given.)

5. Name, address and occupation of next-of-kin, shewing relationship.

6. Exact date of birth. (Documentary evidence to be attached to application form and this must be verified by the recruiting authority concerned.)

Day.....month.....Year.....(Christian era only).

7. Place of birth.

8. Are you a British subject? (If you are a Government servant, have you been permitted by your Government to apply? Documentary evidence to this effect must be attached.)

9. Are you a subject of an Indian State? If so, of what State? (If you are employed by that State, have you been permitted by your State Authorities to apply? Documentary evidence to this effect must be attached.)

10. What is your religion?

What is your caste?

What is your sub-caste?

If you are a Brahmin, are you orthodox, *i.e.*, have you any objection to messing with non-vegetarians, such as Muslims, Christians, etc.?

11. What is, or was, your father's name?

12. What is, or was, your father's permanent address?

13. State your father's country of birth and nationality.

14. State your mother's country of birth and nationality.

15. What is, or was, your father's occupation?

16. What is the approximate amount of your father's $\frac{\text{Income Tax}}{\text{Land Revenue}}$?

Amount paid last year was Rs.....

17. Did your father ever serve in the Naval, Military, or Air Force? If so, give particulars.

18. Have you any other *near* relatives who served in His Majesty's Forces? If so, give particulars.

19. Where were you educated ? (Serving personnel should also enter all educational qualifications obtained in His Majesty's Forces.)

Name of University.	School or College.	Date of entry.	Date of leaving.	Exam. or Degree.	Class or Division Pass or Honours.	Subjects taken.

(*N.B.*—Only state examination which you have passed.)

20. If applicable, state linguistic qualifications (Oriental and European) and give degree of proficiency in each.

21. In what games did you represent your :—

(*a*) School.
(*b*) College.
(*c*) University.

What games do you play now ?

22. Give details of any apprenticeship, with date, and full particulars of training received.

23. *Are you in possession of a Board of Trade certificate ? If so, give number and date.

24. **Have you passed Sections " A " and " B " of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, or the examination for Associate Membership of the Institute of Marine Engineers ? If so, give dates of passing each section.

25. **Do you hold a Board of Trade Engineer's Certificate of Competency ? If so, state what class when obtained and whether " Ordinary " or " Motor ".

26. †State your flying experience (if any)—

(*a*) as Pilot. State types of aircraft on licence (Details only of bulk of flying).

	Type.	Hours.
Total Dual . . .		
Total Solo . . .		

(*b*) Give brief particulars of any flying other than as Pilot.

*These questions will be answered by candidates for the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve of Officers, Executive|Accountant Branch.

**These questions will be answered by candidates for the Royal Indian Navy, Engineering Branch.

†These questions will be answered by candidates for appointment to the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

APPENDIX A.

I. A. F. Z-2290.

TEMPORARY EMERGENCY Commission in His Majesty's Royal Indian Naval Reserve / Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve / Indian Land Forces / Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve

RECORD OF PARTICULARS

of

NAME : _____

Civil District : _____

Military District : _____

Provincial Board : _____

Order of preference of Service (*vide* Item 35) 1 . . . . . 2 . . . . . 3 . . . . .

FINAL CLASSIFICATION BY C. I. B. _____

To be completed by the recommending authority.

NOTE.— There are three parts to this Record, *viz.*—

PART I—to be completed by the applicant (in his own hand-writing).

PART II—to be completed under arrangements to be made by the Recruiting Authority concerned who will attach it to Part I.

PART III—to be completed under arrangements to be made by General Headquarters (Adjutant-General's Branch).

I. A. F. Z-2290. (Part I).

PART I.

1. This application form will be used for all candidates for temporary commissions in His Majesty's Royal Indian Naval Reserve Forces and Emergency Commissions in the Indian Land Forces, or the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

2. Candidates will indicate below the order in which they desire to be considered, *i.e.*, order of preference :—

First choice.....

Second choice.....

Third choice.....

3. Candidates desirous of appointment to the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve should ascertain whether they come up to the standard of physical fitness prescribed. (The medical standard are given below.)

4. Candidates must, if selected, observe the following conditions :—

(*a*) *General* :—

Must be prepared to serve in any unit or formation in any part of the world.

(*b*) *Indian Air Force* :—

(i) Must be prepared to undergo preliminary flying and ground training at any flying club to which sent and to obey the instructions given by the officers of the club It must be clearly understood that a candidate's whole time must be given to training.

(ii) In the event of an unfavourable flying report from your instructor for reasons of unsuitability, non-attendance and unpunctuality, you must be prepared to have your training discontinued and on his report the Director of Civil Aviation in India will make a decision. In the event of your training being discontinued you will not be asked to pay for such flying training as you have already received.

(iii) You must be prepared to sign a personal indemnity certificate renouncing all claims to compensation from Government and|or the flying club to which you are attached for training, in respect of any loss or damage to you or your property during the period of your training.

(*c*) *Certificate* :—

I fully understand the conditions given above and am prepared to accept them.

.....

(*Signature of Applicant.*)

MEDICAL STANDARD OF PHYSICAL FITNESS REQUIRED FOR GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH OF THE INDIAN AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

5. The medical standard of fitness required is such as will ensure co-ordination of all the systems of the body, which are primarily intact, so as to ensure perfect control when flying aircraft and also capability to withstand stress of flying on active service.

Thus the candidate must have complete use of all limbs, must be capable of endurance as shown by being able to hold his breath for at least 60 seconds without any undue disturbance of normal pulse rates. Blood pressures must be within certain normal limits. Heart and lungs must be free of disease. Vision must be normal and colour perception also normal, spectacles must not be worn. Hearing apparatus must be free of disease and hearing within normal limits. History of severe sea or air sickness, severe dizziness on swings and roundabouts debars candidates. Balance which is tested on each leg separately with eyes closed must be satisfactory.

Minimum Height must reach 63 ins. and leg length measured from hip to heel 39 ins.

To attain standard of fitness required candidates are advised to adopt a strict regime covering avoidance of alcohol, excessive smoking, consumption of highly spiced foods, attention to personal hygiene, suitable exercise, such as tennis, swimming, running, gymnastics.

(ii) *Misconduct.*—Officer Cadets or officers are liable to be removed from the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve for misconduct.

(iii) *Other Circumstances.*—For reasons other than medical disability or misconduct, Officer Cadets or Officers may at any time be called upon to resign should the circumstances in the opinion of the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Air Forces in India, require such an action.

(iv) *Age Limit.*—Officers will not normally be permitted to serve in the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve as pilots or observers beyond the age of 42.

19. **PAY AND ALLOWANCES.**

(a) **Admissible to officers of the General Duties Branch.**

	Pay.	Emergency Allowance.	Messing. Allowance
Acting Pilot Officer	300	65	40
Pilot Officer	385	65	40
Flying Officer	465	65	..
Flying Officer (2 years)	500	50	..
Flight Lieutenant with less than 10 years service ..	570	50	..
Flight Lieutenant (10 years)	625	..	..
Flight Lieutenant (15 years)	700	..	..
Squadron Leader	800	..	..
Squadron Leader	950	..	..

20. **GENERAL.**—Training in the Air Force includes a continuation of education work. Certain characteristics required in candidates such as initiative and independence of thought and action are cultivated as practical training develops. In consequence an individual who has completed training as an Officer is better qualified to compete for or undertake civil employment than his contemporary elsewhere.

12. **RANK ON APPOINTMENT.**—Appointment to a commission is in the rank of Acting Pilot Officer on probation. The probationery period is 9 months of embodied service. On satisfactory completion of the probationery service, or on reaching the required standard of proficiency in his duties, whichever is later, an Acting Pilot Officer is promoted to the rank of Pilot Officer. Exceptional qualifications of a candidate may, however, be taken into consideration with a view to the grant of a higher rank on entry.

NOTE.—The programme and period of training is subject to alteration from time to time.

13. **PROMOTION.**—Pilot Officers will be eligible for promotion to Flying Officer (subject to recommendation) after 12 months embodied service as such.

Promotion above the rank of Flying Officer will be by selection to fill vacancies in the establishment. The time limits will be the same as for regular officers of the Indian Air Force.

Non-substantive promotion, paid or unpaid will be governed by rules published from time to time in Air Force Instructions (India).

All appointments, promotions, etc., except acting promotions will be promulgated in the Gazette of India.

14. **LIABILITIES OF OFFICERS EMBODIED IN THE INDIAN AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.**

(i) To serve in the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve for the duration of the war or so long thereafter as their services may be required.

(ii) To go into the air whenever ordered to do so.

(iii) To serve with any of His Majesty's Forces anywhere in the world.

15. **TRAVELLING OR DAILY ALLOWANCE.**—Candidates when called up for central interview and/or medical examination will be paid a travelling and daily allowance which will be notified to them at the time.

Expenses involved in the journey of a candidate selected for appointment as an Officer Cadet to the Air Force Station to which posted will be refunded in accordance with regulations which will be explained at the time of posting.

16. **MEDICAL.**—During annual training and when embodied officers will be entitled to medical treatment under the conditions applicable to permanent officers of the General Duties Branch of the Indian Air Force.

17. **LEAVE AND LEAVE TRAVELLING CONCESSIONS.**—Will be admissible under the rules applicable to permanent officers of the Indian Air Force.

18. **TERMINATION OF SERVICE.**

(i) *Medical Unfitness.*—Officer Cadets or Officers may be required to relinquish their appointments or commissions at any time on account of medical unfitness.

(iii) if he is of unmixed non-Indian Asiatic descent, he must be domiciled in India and his father and grandfather must also be, or if deceased have been, domiciled in India.

7. **EDUCATION.**—Normal minimum standard is matriculation (pass) or equivalent, good mathematics, general knowledge and knowledge of current affairs as reported in daily papers and a first class knkowledge of written and spoken English are essential. Preference is given to candidates who possess higher educational qualifications.

8. **GAMES, ETC.**—Preference is given to candidates who have been active participants in school and college games and sports, members of Scout organisations and Training Corps, or who are experienced in technical and/or flying work.

9. **STANDARD OF MEDICAL FITNESS.**—The medical standard of fitness required is such as will ensure co-ordination of all the systems of the body, which are primarily intact, so as to ensure perfect control when flying aircraft and also capability to withstand stress of flying on active service.

Thus the candidate must have complete use of all limbs, must be capable of endurance as shown by being able to hold his breath for at least 60 seconds without any undue disturbance of normal pulse rates. Blood pressures must be within certain normal limits. Heart and lungs must be free of disease. Vision must be normal and colour perception also normal, spectacles must not be worn. Hearing apparatus must be free of disease and hearing within normal limits. History of severe sea or air sickness, severe dizziness on swings and roundabouts debars candidates. Balance which is tested on each leg separately with eyes closed must be satisfactory.

Minimum height must reach 63″ and leg length measured from hip to heel 39″.

To attain standards of fitness required candidates are advised to adopt a strict regime covering avoidance of alcohol, excessive smoking, ingestion of highly spiced foods, attention to personal hygiene, suitable exercise, such as tennis, swimming, running, gymnastics.

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS OF SERVICE FOR OFFICER CADETS AND COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

10. Selected candidates are entered as Officer Cadets. While serving as such they receive pay @ Rs. 4-8-0 per day *plus* an additional Rs. 55 per mensem if married, free accommodation, free messing and medical and dental treatment. An outfit allowance of Rs. 600 is credited to the Officer Commanding the Initial Training School for the provision of their uniform.

11. **APPOINTMENT TO COMMISSIONED RANK.**—Those who succeed with their training and are in other respects suitable are normally commissioned after the following periods as Officer Cadets :—

Pilots	..	..	..	20—24 weeks.
Observers	..	..	..	20—24 weeks.

INDIAN AIR FORCE
AND
INDIAN AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

PILOTS AND OBSERVERS.

A pamphlet designed to give useful information to candidates for the I. A. F. V. R.

To whom you should apply.

Candidates who fulfil the conditions set out in paras. 5 and 9 within should obtain Application (I.A.F. Z-2290) Forms from :—

(a) District|Area Commanders,

(b) Provincial Government authorities (District Magistrate, etc.).

2. They will be submitted to District|Area Commanders for

(a) submission to Provincial Selection Boards at which candidates will appear for their preliminary interview ;

(b) if accepted by the Provincial Selection Board they will be called to appear before the Central Interview Board for final selection, and medical examination.

1. **INDIAN STATES**.—Candidates in Indian States Government employ must obtain consent of the State authorities before applying.

2. Candidates will obtain Application Forms from local Military Commanders.

3. They will be interviewed by the Local Military Commanders and if selected will be called upon to appear before the Central Interview Board for Final Selection, and medical examination.

PILOTS AND OBSERVERS IN THE INDIAN AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

1. OBJECT OF THE I.A.F.V.R.

One of the objects of the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve is to produce a body of fully trained Pilots, and Observers for war-time service with the regular Indian Air Force.

2. THE GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH OF THE INDIAN AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

As the word implies General Duties personnel of the I.A.F.V.R. are required to perform general station and unit duties in addition to their

duties in the air. The general duties branch of the I.A.F.V.R. is subdivided into the following categories, a brief description of which is now given :—

(a) **Pilots.**—The duties of a pilot as such are similar in most respects to those of the captain of a ship at sea, he is responsible for manœuvering his aircraft and also for his crew.

(b) **Observers.**—The observer in an aircraft is responsible to the captain of that aircraft for all work in connection with the safe and accurate navigation of the aircraft. He is also responsible for bombing and in some types of aircraft for air gunnery work and operating the wireless.

3. APPOINTMENTS.

(a) **Pilots and Observers.**—Candidates who are accepted with a view to training as pilots and observers in the General Duties Branch of the I.A.F.V.R. are in the first instance entered as Officer Cadets and, if found suitable, are later given commissions in the I.A.F.V.R.

4. TRAINING.

Initial training of candidates found suitable for the I.A.F.V.R. may involve the following periods.

(a) **Pilots.**—(i) A preliminary course as a civilian at a Civil Flying Club for a period of from six to twelve weeks duration. During this training candidates receive Rs. 100 p.m., as subsistence allowance out of which they have to pay all expenses. On successful completion of this training selected candidates join Air Force training as Officer Cadets.

(ii) An Air Force course in four stages of approximately ten months duration.

(b) **Observers.**—An Air Force course in three stages of approximately seven months duration.

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED OF CANDIDATES FOR ENTRY INTO THE INDIAN AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

5. **AGE LIMITS.**—At the time of selection a candidate must have passed his eighteenth birthday but must not have passed his 26th birthday for Pilots and 28th birthday for observers. Only in very special circumstances can the upper age limit be relaxed.

Candidates between 17½ and 18 years of age may be accepted as Officer Cadets provided they have completed successfully not less than one year at a college or have passed the Senior Cambridge examination with not less than three credits.

6. **NATIONALITY.**—A candidate must be a subject of His Majesty or of an Indian State, and

(i) he must be of unmixed Indian descent, or

(ii) if he is of mixed Indian and non-Indian descent, he must be domiciled in India, or

INDIAN AIR FORCE
AND
INDIAN AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

PILOTS AND OBSERVERS.

A pamphlet designed to give useful information to candidates for the I. A. F. V. R.

To whom you should apply.

Candidates who fulfil the conditions set out in paras. 5 and 9 within should obtain Application (I.A.F. Z-2290) Forms from :—

(a) District|Area Commanders,

(b) Provincial Government authorities (District Magistrate, etc.).

2. They will be submitted to District|Area Commanders for

(a) submission to Provincial Selection Boards at which candidates will appear for their preliminary interview ;

(b) if accepted by the Provincial Selection Board they will be called to appear before the Central Interview Board for final selection, and medical examination.

1. **INDIAN STATES.**—Candidates in Indian States Government employ must obtain consent of the State authorities before applying.

2. Candidates will obtain Application Forms from local Military Commanders.

3. They will be interviewed by the Local Military Commanders and if selected will be called upon to appear before the Central Interview Board for Final Selection, and medical examination.

PILOTS AND OBSERVERS IN THE INDIAN AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

1. OBJECT OF THE I.A.F.V.R.

One of the objects of the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve is to produce a body of fully trained Pilots, and Observers for war-time service with the regular Indian Air Force.

2. THE GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH OF THE INDIAN AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

As the word implies General Duties personnel of the I.A.F.V.R. are required to perform general station and unit duties in addition to their